Records of Fort St. George

FRENCH CORRESPONDENCE

[PUBLIC SUNDRY BOOK No. 9]

1752

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

MADRAS
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS
1916

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THE following pages contain the correspondence which passed in 1752, February–October, between the French Council at Pondicherry and the English Council at Fort St. George.

Appended are miscellaneous depositions and intercepted letters, etc.

2. This is the third volume in the series and is numbered Public Sundry Book No. 9, the two previously issued, viz., for the years 1750 and 1751, being Nos. 8 (*a*) and 8 (*b*) respectively. The manuscript volume contains transcripts of the French letters together with translations. Only the translations have been printed.

3. The original volume is in a fair state of preservation, although the paper is brittle.

H. DODWELL,
Curator, Madras Record Office.

3rd January 1916.

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RECORDS OF FORT St. GEORGE

FRENCH CORRESPONDENCE

OF

1752.

[PUBLIC SUNDRY BOOK No. 9.]

No. 1.*

To the Hon'ble Thomas Saunders Esqr.

Sir

In Answer to the Letter you did me the Honour to write me the 13th. December O. S. accompanied by a Declaration from two of your Serjeants made Prisoners at Conjiveram, I have the Honour to acquaint You that I have transmitted them with Translates to Nabob Hussain Daoust Cawn, who will give you what Answer he thanks[thinks]proper, as this Fact does not in the least Concern me, or my Nation which is not at war with you, nor can be but by Order of its Monarch. 'Tis not from to day that I have perceived the Efforts you are making to Colour the Conduct you observe in this part of India, as well against Us as the Moors, and although by many of Our Letters We have often had the Honour to represent to you that the Steps you have pursued and are now actually pursuing were not correspondent to the Laws prescrib'd by our respective Sovereigns and many of the Facts are already amply related in Our former ones, It is still proper to collect them all under one Point of View which is the Task I propose to myself by the Present; giving you Notice, Sir, that I shall Advance nothing but incontestable Facts, which will be supported by Pieces or by the Knowledge of all this part of India. It is necessary that your Superiours and Ours should be enabled without Interruption, or the embarassment of a long and tiresome Search into the Letters I have mention'd to find at one View the whole Facts connected. I enter on my Subject.

In the month of March the Year 1749 your Pr[e]decessor Mr. Floyer thought proper to declare war against the King of Tanjour under a pretence of expelling him from the Throne to replace his Pr[e]decessor, who, though dead at the time even of the Revolution, which brought the reigning Prince to the Throne, was said to be alive and concealed ready to appear at a proper time. This Pretext, which was not the true motive, seem'd to give a Colour to this taking up of Arms; to support the Cause of an unfortunate Pretender. There was the more Room to be Surp[r]ized at this as it was known to all India that the Prince on the Throne had, during the War between Our two Nations, done very material service to Yours, and according to an Agreement made between you was to come down and lay Seige to Carikal whilst your Troops employed in that of Pondicherry, put it out of Our Power to succour the place before which the Troops of this King did actually appear, but the good disposition of the Commanding Officer there obliged

* About two pages of the volume containing the first two paragraphs of Letter No. I in French are missing.

M. L. D. S. LIBRARY MADRAS.

them to retire. These Facts being publick and known to all India, there was really Room for Surprize at the Behaviour of your Nation towards this Prince. It is said, but I cannot affirm it, that Mr. Boscawen did not approve of this War; I shall not enlarge upon the events which at first were not Successfull, and ended in the Reduction of a Paltry Fort, situated on an Island formed by the Mouth of the Coleroon, and the possession of some Lands to make good the Sum it was said the War had Cost. The Phantom that was brought to Life, disappeared for ever and his Uncle Catiga Promoter of the whole Affair, cast off and abbandon'd without enough to live upon. The King of Tanjour in the Course of this war was incessantly, by Letters to Mr. Le Riche, Commander at Carical and myself, summoning Us to give him the Assistance we were engaged to do, by the Treaties which my Pr[e]decessor and the superiour Council had concluded with him. Every Method was practis'd to oblige me to it, Entreaties, Offers, Threats, nothing was forgot on the part of the Prince but nothing could engage me to Act contrary to what was then prescrib'd me by the cessation of Arms, of which Our respective Courts had been careful to give Us information, and at the same time laid before Us Rules for our reciprocal Conduct. This Fact, of which many of our Letters to your Pr[e]decessors make mention, has never been contradicted; indeed how shou'd it. It is evident and We are not ignorant that every time we have repeated it, it has been the most Sensible Reproach we could make you on the Subject of the very different Conduct you have since made choice of, and the Practice of which you have not discontinued to this Time, and which you embrace not only here, but in every place where your Chagrin and something further have it in their power to shew themselves. The Treaty that we have with the King of Tanjour is in being in our Secretary's Office and here follows word for word the Article concerning the Succours we were engaged to furnish the King of Tanjour.

" And in case your Ennemy attempts to disturb me, you are to assist me with " People and Warlike Necessary's to destroy them, and we promise to act in the " same manner by You.

I am in possession of the Letters from the same King which mention his Offers, Entreaties and Threats; These Pieces which will be produc'd whenever it is desired are authentick Proofs of our steadiness in keeping up to the Solemn Treaties of Alliance, Peace and Friendship concluded between our Sovereigns and which I could never think of departing from, to give way to those that our Company is authoriz'd to make with the Princes of Asia, Treaties which never can, nor ought to prejudice the Alliance of Our Kings. Besides good Policy and the only one from the Interest of Europeans in India, has always been before me, I never thought it proper to swerve from this, for Reasons which present themselves on the first Reflection; A Policy nevertheless which I always found ill observed, and the Disregard of which has as yet produced no other Effect, than to render the European Nations Victims to the most inord[in]ate Thirst after Gouvernment. How many Examples could I not produce in the space of thirty Years continual Residence in the principal Posts of [our] Company. I know this Policy is not to the taste of your Nation but that does not make it the less good; It does not corresponde with such Sentiments as you veil but too Slightly and which are the only motives which has hitherto been the Rule of the Conduct your Nation has observed since the Departure of Mr. Boscawen, from which date We are going to see your operations begin.

These Sir are the foundations, which the Conduct of the Nation I have the Honour to command in India has always had in View. Let us see if yours corresponds with it.

It is notorious that Nabob Aneverdy Cawn and his family were during the last war constantly disturbing us, and treating Us ill and carried their Rage and Cruelty to the extremity of obliging, by Threats of the most cruel Tortures, twenty of our Prisoners to renounce their Faith and embrace Mahometanism; This Fact is certain and not a Secret to many of your Gentlemen, We have still here some of these melancholy Victims to their little faith. We saw them join'd with your Troops during the Seige of this Place; Their Flag insulted us

upon the Eminence; Since the Peace between our Sovereigns they have continued to threaten Us and proceeded even to assemble their Troops and advance as far as Gingee & would have come nearer had they not received News of the Approach of Hedayet Mohaddeen Cawn Bahader who was adwancing, accompany'd by Hussain Doast Cawn Bahader, to possess himself of this Province & place the latter in the room of Anerverdy Cawn. This was too fair an opportunity of Chastizing our declar'd Ennemies not to be made use of, We sent some Troops in the field, who had the good Fortune to join Muzepher Jung; He founded his Right from the Orders he had received from the Great Mogul, and as Narsam's Grandson by the only child he had by his legitimate Wife, who, on his Death Bed declared him his sole Heir in prejudice of the other Children he had by his Concubines. The great Mogul gave this Young Lord Orders to take Possession of the Government of his Grandfather Nazam, This sufficiently empower'd him to put himself in motion and Act, He had also a Right by his Grandfather's Declaration, if such a Disposition could take place in a Moors Government. It is true that Nazir Jung, one of Nazam's Children who owed his being to a Washing Slave, was then there, but gave himself very little Trouble about his fathers Disposition and seiz'd the Government with its Riches. Such was the situation of this considerable part of India at the time when Muzepher Jung by Vertue of the great Mogul's Orders having got together a Number of Troops thought proper to begin his operations by the Southern Provinces; This was his first and our Troops, as I have before had the Honour to tell You, join'd his on the other side of Vellour; Our Forces were not on the footing of Auxiliaries; They acted as Principals; Former Insults authoriz'd it & during the whole Course of the War We have never look'd upon ourselves in any other Light, whatever Efforts your Predecessors made not to persuade themselves to it. It is easily to perceive the true Reason, It was not possible any other way to cover with a Slight Pretence, your taking up Arms against Us so many times during the Course of this War with Aneverdey Cawn's family. Our Troops being join'd march'd in the Front, The Enemy who were entrench'd at the foot of a Mountain on the Top of which is a fort called Amour, were forced to abandone their Entrenchments, Artillery & Baggage, The Rout was compleat; Aneverdy Cawn lost his Life with his Government, several of the Lords shar'd the same Fate. At length Mustapha Jing Master of the Province, marches to Arcot, establishes Hassain Doast Cawn in the Government and acknowledges him in that Quality as did all the Lords of his Train & of the Province. Your Predecessor even M^r^. Floyer thought proper to write to him on the occasion and send him a Vakeel. I have seen his Letter in the Hands of Hussain Doast Cawn. When the Affairs of Arcot was settled; Muzepher Jung thought it necessary to come & hold a Conference with me on the measures most proper to be taken to reduce Mahomed Aly Cawn who refused to submit to his Authority. It is right to let you know I was then told and Assured by Aneverdy Cawn's People themselves that the Deceas'd seeing the Storm that was gathering against him, applied to M^r^. Boscawen for Assistance making him at the same time advantageous Offers but the General answer'd him that as the French were at war with him, the Nabob, He could not give him any Succour without going directly counter to the Treaty of Peace just concluded between our Sovereigns. This same Prudence continued all the time of his Residence here, but after his departure your P[r]edecessors could not adopt it, nor could our Example during your War with Tanjour have any Effect. It is certain there was reason to believe M^r^. Boscawen had chang'd his Sentiments when he thought proper to take Possession of S^t^. Thomé, to hoist the English Flag there in the Place of the King of Portugal's, to Seize upon all the Lands in the Dependance of this Town & to carry Prisoner on board his Ships the Reverend Father Antonio de la Purification, nominated by the Vice Roy, Procurator for the Portugu^se^. Nation on the Coast and by the new Nabob, Governour of that part of the Town of S^t^. Thomé which belongs to the Moors. But We have been since inform'd that the General only acted in consequence of Orders sent him by your Predecessor & the Council to which it is said he was obliged to conform. This News of M^r^. Boscawen's

taking St. Thomé by open Force might well surprize Nabob Hussain Doast Cawn; He wrote a Letter on the Subject to Mr. Floyer, your Predecessor in the most moderate terms begging him to tell him for what reason he Acted in this manner with him, that his Family which had been a friend to your Nation for above forty Years, and done it essential Services, could not expect such an Act of Hostility for which he had not given the least Room; He concludes his Letter with a Request that St. Thomé may be return'd him & the Person he had put into the Government reestablish'd. Mr. Floyer's Answer was that the Place was not taken by his Orders but those of Mr. Boscawen Commander of his Britannique Majesty's Forces in India. This Answer appear'd Singular to the Nabob, He saw he was trifled with, and laying aside this Affair for a time, applied himself entirely to the Principal one the Reduction of the Place, which Mahomed Aly Cawn, our common Enemy & Bastard Son of Aneverdy Cawn, was still in Possession of. There was indeed Room to be Surprized at what had passed at St. Thomé; The Nabob among the rest could not conceive why the English Nation had dealt in such a manner with him nor under what Plea they could cover this Act of Hostility; The Letter he had received from Mr. Floyer on his Arrival at Arcot, left him no Room to think the English Nation had any bad designs against him. But the innocent Man little suspected what was plotting against him, and that the Hatred of which your Nation is very profuse towards ours had begun to influence him; The Sequel will unfold all that, and make appear how far these Sentiments of ill Will had prevail[ed] Over the most natural and legitimate Rights. I proceed on my Subject and wish you may not find it teadious; All I have yet said is but a Preamble; the most essential is still to be related.

The taking of St. Thomé might well give Nabob Muzepher Jing & Hussain Doast Cawn to understand that you had no intention to be fair with them, or acknowledge their Authority in this part of India They had Intelligence as well as I that your Predecessor was sending Mahomed Ally Cawn all kinds of Assistance. by way of DeveCotah. They knew at the same time the pressing Letters and exorbitant Offers of Men and Stores, that this same Governour was constantly making to Nazir Jung, either by his own Letters, those of Abdul Jaleel Cawn Brother in Law to Mahomed Ally Cawn who had fled to Cuddalore, or of this last. Muzepher Jung & Hussain Doast Cawn could then look upon your Nation in no other Light but as a declar'd Enemy; The taking of St. Thomé put it quite out of doubt. Still ever guided by their good Right, and Reason they gave your Nation no Room to complain of them. They were in hopes that some more proper Reflexions might engage your Predecessor to alter his Conduct with regard to them. This Moderation was not enough to move him nor his Successors; It may be said on the contrary that it only served to make their Rage the more violent; the Proof will appear in the Sequel of this Letter, but as I have already said it was not against them, the Passion acted, They received the backward Blow.

The Disposition being made for their Departure, the Army set forward for Trichinopoly, designing to raise a Contribution at Tanjour as they pass'd by according to the Custom of the Moors Government. This Raja in[s]tigated by Insinuations from your Predecessor's Emissaries and their Letters, would not hearken to any Proposals so the Army was obliged to invest the Capital. The Ravages that were committed throughout this Kingdom made the Prince feel too late what a Misfortune it was to him, to have given Ear to the Advice he had received, but it was not time now, the Mischief was done, & certainly he cannot say that your Predecessor or you have yet furnished him with means to reimburse himself for so immense a Loss, which he only suffered by the Instigation of your Nation. But that Blindness of which this Prince cannot clear himself disenables him from foreseeing or guarding against any thing; He is a Victim that waits for the last Blow; Still this Rajah, notwithstanding the Supplies of Men and Ammunition that your Predecessor caus'd to be sent him from Trichinopoly where Mr. Cope was with a Body of English Troops, concluded a Treaty with Us, which he never design'd to execute as might be easily foreseen by the Delays and Scruples he made, but his Country was all this while suffering. It is true that the Hopes which had been

carefully instilled into him of the mighty succours Nazir Jung was bringing with him supported him in his Blindness and prevented his [feeling] the immense Loss he was undergoing, and which he might have avoided by paying at first a quarter part of what was exacted, [when] once his Town was beseiged. These Succours of Men had not the least Scruple with regard to us, and how many times have they been seen making a continual Fire of Artillery and Musquetry upon Our People. The Letters from the Commanders of our Troops are constantly speaking of these Hostilities ; It is true, these Men were not there to do nothing, but ought they to have been there ? That is the Question.

In this Juncture your Predecessor thought proper to possess himself of the Lands of Trivendupuram otherwise Thevenapatam, which were mortgag'd to us for the Sum of 12000 Rupees' till further payment should be made; Our Flag was flying upon the Principal Village as well as those of it's Dependance and Our People received the customary Rents; M^r^. Floyer was not ignorant of this Mortgage and that our Flag had been flying there four Months ; nevertheless without the least Ceremony he thought proper to Seize them, to cause Our Flag to be taken down, and our People conducted to Fort S^t^. David. I did myself the Honour to write to him at the Time; My Complaint extended no further, than that he had not been pleased to Advertize me of the Donation he said had been made him; that knowing we had been in possession there for some time, good Harmony demanded such a Notice ; that I did not take upon me to make any oppositiou to this pretended Donation, nor to his taking Possession, but that he ought at least to advise me of it, because I should immediately have Ordered our Flag and People to be removed. [His] Answer which he did not think proper to make to me but to the Council, under date the 5 March 1750 O.S, does not all correspondend [*sic*] with the Terms of my Letter ; Nothing is aimed at but to Clear himself without acknowledging the Affront. It is still proved by this same Letter that M^r^. Floyer was perfectly informed that these Lands were mortgag'd to us, that Our Flag was flying there and Our People collecting the Rents, because he oblig'd Abdul Jaleel Brother in Law to Mahomed Ally Cawn who as I before said resided at Cuddalore, to send back to these Villages the Chief of Our People whom he had thought proper to lay hold of sometime before he took Possession. This Proceeding on the part of this Governour is the most convincing Proof that can be found of his irregular Conduct & shews that no Consideration could restrain him when he thought proper to make himself Master of these Lands : & whatever Claims we could make of the People we had placed to give us an Account, we found it impossible to get a Sight of him. He is now actually under your Government without having made up his Accounts. An Infringement of that Right which all Nations reciprocallyo we to one another, was pushed without the least Moderation on this Occasion, it will not be the last I shall have to mention in the Course of this Letter, and I shall equally prove that this Donation was but imaginary, and subsisted no more then, than it does now.

In the mean time Nazir Jung full of the Promises of your Predecessor, was advancing daily. It is true that trusting but by halves, His Marches were not considerable. His Army was preceded by the Abhorrence of human Nature, I mean a Multitude of Morattas, plundering, violating, ravaging & burning without Exception all the Country which these Thieves overrun with the worst of Troops that ever Subsisted. This Army which according to your Letters was coming only to restore a Tranquillity that had Subsisted in this Province for seven or eight Months and which was not agreeable to your Predecessors, brought in on the contrary all that Fury can represent ; This part of India will remember for a long time this Irruption of Robbers & Incendiaries and will never forget to whom it is indebted for it. The Terror spread among all kinds of People and communicated itself cruelly to the Chief Moors of Muzepher Jung's Army ; It was no longer possible to keep them together and there was nothing thought of but retreating ; it was therefore necessary to come to this Resolution and abandon the Siege of Tanjour. The Army mov'd back this way, although M^r^. Floyer in one of his Letters to Nazir Jung gave him to understand, " That Our Army no longer " able to stay at Tanjour was returning in a ridiculous manner to Pondicherry, which

"they could never reach, and that they had no Resource left but to implore the "Protection of Nazir Jung." It is proper to insert a Copy of this Letter.

"I Charles Floyer penetrated with respect have the Boldness to offer my "Supplications to your Slaves in order that they may reach the Chief among the "Great. I return you thanks for the Answer you was pleased to make to the "Letter I wrote You and for the Paravanas you sent me. I wrote to your "Ennemies thinking they wou'd desist from their inconsiderate Project and follow "the prudent Council I gave them but their Answer is not yet arrived, when I "receive it I shall Act in such a manner as to Appease your Anger which now "causes such Misfortunes to the People. Our Enemies are employed in nothing "but bad Works and following pernicious Councils; I return thanks to God that "inspir'd you to come into this Province to establish good order, and bring to "reason all such as have wicked Intentions. I received the Duplicate of the "Writings you sent me by your Horseman Shaik Abdul Rechaman and sent you my "Answers. Shaik Abdul Rachaman will inform you in Person of what I before "Advised you regarding M^r^. Pero, who is second Officer of the Company of Artil- "lery in M^r^. Cope's Army; I have sent our Chief Gunner to Trichinopoly by the "Sea Coast; You will soon hear of his Arrival from Anaverdy Cawn. I am "always ready to obey your Orders. The Enemy's Army not able to remain any "longer at Tanjour are returning to Pondicherry in a ridiculous manner, Sumpet- "row writes me that part of yours is arrived at Chellumbrum to harrass the Enemy "in their March. In case they take the Rout to Karical it will be the more easy "for your People to molest them, as they must pass near them. We have a "Report that Aneverdy Cawn will soon take the Field with his Troops; the "Enemy's Army cannot go to Carical as they are too far from that Settlement, "nor have they any better Chance for Pondicherry. They have no Resource left "but to Implore your Protection, Give attention to all I say to You.

They however found no force in their way sufficient to stop them a Moment.. All that durst appear were repuls'd and the Army encamp'd quietly at Villenour notwithstanding M^{r}. Floyers Prediction; 'Tis not the first time he has been mistaken; Still this Army which was to have found no Resource but in Nazir Jung's Mercy, made Dispositions to march & Meet him; He for his part advanc'd Slowly, your Predecessors Letters did not entirely convince him; He mov'd forward in pain. Then it was M^{r}. Cope and Mahomed Ally join'd him with their forces, they sent from Fort S^{t}. David all that they thought prudent to detach and M^{r}. Floyer wrote to Nazir Jung that he could do no more as it was not proper for him to drain his Garrisons; This Assistance did not appear to Nazir Jung such as he had been promis'd by repeated Letters, He seem'd indeed chagrin'd at it, but he had now no means of going back. We did fail to write to M^{r}. Floyer, that We were no Strangers to the Succours of all kinds he was giving to our Enemy. Our Letter carried the usual Protests but all to no purpose. The Armies after several movements on both Sides found themselves at last face to face. According to the custom of the Moors, several People came backwards and forwards from Nazir Jungs Tent to confer; It is plain the Offers and Conditions were not agreeable, for on the 4th April at Day Break the Enemy began to play their Artillery upon our People, who were at the Head of the Army, The Guns were serv'd by your Men and our's did not Answer them till after several discharges from the Enemy, This Engagement in which your People were the Aggressors lasted till the evening when each Party retired to their Camp some Reports as ill intended as founded and which, to the Disgrace of our Nation, was follow'd by the Departure of fifteen of our Officers, obliged the Commander of our Troops to come to a Resolution to retire to Villenour, to prevent a considerable Dessertion of our Troops, which must be the necessary Consequence of their being abandon'd by their Officers; The Commander gave Muzepher Jung and Hussain Doast Cawn Notice of the melancholy Resolution he was reduced to, who after some difficulty said they would follow the Army, about two o Clock in the morning they began their March thinking these two Lords were following, in which they were mistaken; Muzepher Jung, by a singular way of thinking feared it would be a disgrace to him to act in

that manner, & chose rather to wait his Enemy on the Spot, but being abandon'd by all his Horse was obliged to Surrender to his Adversary, Who regardless of the Promises he had caus'd to be made him on the Alcoran, did not keep one of them as soon as he had him in his power. Hussain Doast Cawn did not think himself obliged to follow such a false notion of Honour and kept close to our Troops. You must know Sir, how much Honour this Retreat did to the Commander, to the few Officers that had not left the Army, and the Soldiers many of whom did the Duty of Officers for eight hours March engaging continually against fresh Troops every Step notwithstanding their Number and Efforts seldom met with among Asiatick Nations, they could not once break this Corps of brave Men, nor stop their March. This Event, the only one of its kind, as well by the infinite Multitude of Assailants, as the small Number of the attack'd, will be handed down throughout all Asia to the most distant Posterity, Many of your Officers put themselves at the Head of different Bodies, which did not a little contribute to the Slaughter of these numberless Troops of Horse and Foot. But it was against good Order to see these Officers at the Head of Our Enemies, pursuing Us as far as Our Limits; This Fact is proved and could not be denied but in indecent Terms on the Part of M^r^. Cope & ill grounded Certificates, of which We have exposed the falsity in the Letters we had the honour to write to your Predecessors at the Time.

The Report that was given Nazir Jung on the return of his Troops, of the Loss they had Sustain'd, might well astonish and Alarm him; Still proud of having his Enemy in his power, and Assisted by the Council of the Chiefs of your Troops, He kept up his Spirits, & took the noble Resolution of advancing as far as Waldour, Your Colours follow'd him there & nothing was now thought of but the most Effectual Means of razing and destroying our Town, so that [not] one Stone shou'd be left upon another. We, reduc'd entirely to our own Forces and abandon'd by all the Horse of the two Lords Muzepher Jung & Hussain Doast Cawn resolved to keep upon the deffensive without drawing any of Our Troops into the Town. They encamp'd near our ancient Bounds and We shall soon see them return into the field, and oblige this haughty Nazir Jung to make in his turn a Retreat, less glorious than ours. It is proper you should be inform'd of what pass'd at that time, Mess[rs]. Lawrence and Westcott were with Nazir Jung in quality of your Envoys, in consequence of a Resolution taken by M[r]. Floyer and the Council the 13th March 1750 O.S, which answers the 24th of Ours. This Lord, by the Advice no doubt of these Gentlemen thought proper to communicate to M[r]. Floyer a Letter I had wrote him to which he was pleas'd to dictate an Answer, which will have a place here among others. I shall prefix one that M[r]. Floyer wrote to Nazir Jung before.

"May this Request of the most humble George [*sic*] Floyer Governour of Tevenepatam reach the Servant of the most puissant Lord Nizam il Doula Behader "Nazir Jung; that he may know that I have received his Perwana on the Subject "of preventing any Provisions being carried into Pondicherry by Sea, which I "answer'd by a most humble Request of which I now send a Duplicate for Security "Sake. I have in consequence of thes[e] Perwanas given Orders that no "Vessells great or small of any Dependance, go into Pondicherry; You also should "order that none go thither from your Dependencies; They receive no Provisions, "but from the Lands under your Jurisdiction & this by the Want of care in your "Amuldars, You must therefore publish a Proclamation by beat of Tomtom, "prohibiting th[r]oughout the Carnateck Country, any of your Vassals to "concern themselves in the Affairs of Pondicherry, or carry thither any Provision. "This Order will have a great Effect upon the Country People and the few French "that are here will be obliged to keep within and repent of what they have done. "Good Order will be reestablish'd in your Dominions; You should send the same "Orders to the Seaports of Your Dependence, as Mazilipatam, Ganjam & Chicakul. "The Persons I shall send to you, will make no Representations but what tend to "the Good of your Affairs. I only wait for an Escort to dispatch them; All I fear "is least their Intentions should be ill interpreted or the Person's about You by

"Secret Intrigues make Our Enemies triump[h]. You should also order the King "of Tanjour not to let any Provisions pass either for Carical or Pondicherry. In "this manner all your Affairs will go well and be brought to the end I wish. Here "follows the Letter which takes notice of mine to Nazir Jung.

"I have received with Attention the [Request] presented you by the French, "in which there does not appear the least Sign of a desire to accommodate with "you, at least you must pass over all they want, were you even to give them up "their Demands. You would not be sure of what you had done, nor the Conse-"quences for these are a People that are Rul'd only by the Times. On the other "side if you have an Inclination to besiege or blockade Pondicherry, You will "be in want of Stores & infinitude of things, to carry it on with Security. As a "Proof of what I advance, these same French knowing we had not a great many "People at Fort S[t]. David during the War, attempted three times to make them-"selves Masters of it, but not being able to Succeed or do any thing return'd, For "two Years that We had no Ships of War they were constantly doing their "utmost to distress Us; at last We had Our Revenge, our Ships arrived and We "beseig'd their place by sea & Land. In this Interval 'twas their good fortune "that a Peace was concluded in Europe, but this did not prevent our beating "them pretty handsomely; but we could not pursue it without the Orders of "Our King, as they were possitive, neither can We now Act without such "Directions. But You, who are Master of the Country may doing [*sic*] it without "waiting for any body. That will tend to the Establishment of good Order in "the Country, and by this means you may every day weaken your Enemy's "forces, on the Contrary if you put it off from Day to Day, They on their Side "will seek Pretences to prolong the Time. If you think the Siege so necessary you "should set about it in a right Method and with Vigour. For the rest you will "Act as you think proper, you are King of the Country, All is under your Orders, "and good Fortune follows you every where."

"It seems by the Letter from the French that 'tis not You that are treat-"ing with them but some of your People. They wou'd be glad of a Line from "yourself, if you think proper you may grant them this favour, Although you are "making Dispositions for a Siege, Conferences are always going forward in "their Train. I am always under your Orders &c.[a] "

It is proper to annex to these two Letters some others that will give a further Light into the Conduct of your Predecessors towards Us. The first shall be a Letter from M[r]. Floyer to Mahomed Ally Cawn, since nam'd Aneverdy Cawn.

"My Protecter, Welwisher and knower of my thoughts, I have received the "Letter you did me the favour to write me. I understand all the Affairs you "mention I have had the sublime Honour to receive the Letter from the Chief "among the Great (Nazir Jung) which you sent me and beg you will transmit to "him the Answer I now inclose. You wrote me to send some Troops to his "Highness, on which Subject I have already spoke fully. I am now to acquaint "You that I have directed Delaver Jung (M[r] . Cope) to join you with his Troops "and march together to the Victorious Army, Further, agreeable to his High-"ness's Order I have sent a Master Gunner and several others to DeveCotah, "with Directions to join you and go with you to the Victorious Army, Delaver "Jung and the Master Gunner are two Great Men, they will assist you on all "occasions that offer. If at this Juncture our Ships of War should arrive I will "send you all the Troops and Warlike Stores I can, which I cannot do otherwise "as I am obliged to have regard to the Security of my Fort. I have wrote all "these Circumstances to his Highness. By the Grace of God our Enemies are in "Consternation at the report of the victorious Army's Arrival; I hope our Affairs "will succeed according to our Wishes. The 21st of this Month I received his "Highness's Answer to the Request I wrote him, of which I send you inclos'd "a Copy; You have also Copy of another Letter I have received from his "Highness."

The following are the two Letters from Nazir Jung to M[r]. Floyer mention'd in the foregoing.

"From the brave Warrior. I have received your Letter and understand the "Contents. Those you wrote to the Enemy are strong enough to break their Teeth. "they are full of Spirit. If they have good Understanding they will hearken to "you the more willingly as they will be happy now and hereafter. In writing to "them as you have done you seem to have consulted my generous Heart. By the "Help of God they will be treated according to their Deserts. I have sent from "the victorious Army some Resolute Morattas who thirst after their Blood; Do "you know why I have sent them? to prevent these unfortunate People from "having either Water or Provisions, and to press them as Cloth is press'd. By "the Help of God the victorious Army will soon arrive to kill or take the Enemy. "I have no other News to tell you."

Second Letter with the same Compliment.

"I have received your Letter, by which you advise me the wicked Doers, the "unfortunate & the blind that are at Tanjour to massacre the People, hearing of "the Arrival of the victorious Army, lost Courage & are returning full of Affright. "By the Help of God the victorious Army will arrive instantly to extirpate them "and cut off their Days as Grass is cut in the Field. I have no more News to "send You."

These Letters of which I have got the Originals will certainly make an Impression on those that read them and will shew the whole World how great an Effect the most Sacred Treaties have on the Subjects of his Britannick Majesty; could they act more vigorously against a Nation, with whom they were at War? What Reflections will not these Letters produce in all that see them, & what comments could I not make on almost all the Contents of them? Still the Letters we receive from you are citing in almost every Line, the Treaties and Alliances our Sovereigns have just concluded; You do not err from the respect that is due to them, You have not the least thoughts of, but are at the same time acting under false Pretences, which you endeavour to colour as much as possible, and forget nothing to enable the Enemies of the Christian Name to swallow up a Nation, the Treaties which you say you respect at the same time that you are proposing to it's Enemy every Method that may contribute to their Extirpation, you point them all out and make appear with too little Moderation, the Satisfaction you promise yourselves in their Execution. I leave you Sir to make what Reflections might be added to those I present You, I durst not dwell any longer upon them, for fear of going beyond the Simplicity I have laid down to myself in the Detail I have the Honour to make You. Others than I will see & feel whether you are truely faithful Subjects for the Engagements of your Sovereign.

It is easy to perceive by these same Letters, that your sending Envoy's to Nazir jung was for no other end but to Spirit him up against Us, & to do their utmost not to leave one Stone upon another in this Town. This was the Darling design of your Settlements and there was no Room to doubt of it; Still these Envoys, in the Idea of covering their Game, wrote to Us, & offered their Mediation with Nazir Jung with the sole View of restoring Tranquillity to this part of India, which had been disturb'd only by means of your Predecessor's Letters and Promises of considerable Assistance, which he was not able to put in Execution. It is surprizing that the Envoys who had not yet obtain'd Audience from Nazir Jung and were Deputies of a Nation that had declar'd openly against Us, should offer themselves for Mediators. The most common Custom shew'd Us the End of this Proposal; and also pointed out to Us the Terms on which a Mediator must be, These were not to be found in You nor your Deputies. I return'd an Answer to this polite Offer and assur'd them that We as well as they had no other view than the Tranquillity of the Country. At this time several Moors, Lords & others sent me proposals almost always precarious & tending only to amuse us and gain time. I then ordered our Troops to make a motion which produc'd some Reflections in Nazir Jung and engag'd him to give me a Hint to send a Person to him to Negotiate an Accommodation. As soon as I received his Pasport I dispatch'd two of our Gentlemen, to whom he gave a very gracious Reception and gave them Audience the Day of their Arrival, a favour he had not yet granted to

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your Envoys, though they had been in Camp above fifteen Days; But he was negotiating with ours about a Treaty of Peace; he was well assured of that which Subsisted between Your Nation and him, wherefore the ceremonial Part was needless with your Envoys. The Proposals our Gentlemen were charged with were not accepted, & after a short Residence to little Purpose, I gave them Orders to return. During the Negotiation there was a sort of Suspension of Arms, which ceas'd on our Deputies Return, and our Troops mov'd nearer to the Enemy's Army. We were then undoubtedly Principals, reduc'd to our Single Forces, and an Enemy's Army lying on our Territories and before our Walls were Arguments, I think strong enough, to engage your Predecessor to withdraw his Troops; But our Destruction was aim'd at and it was feared if the Tenour of theTreaties was observed, Nazir Jung might abandon his Design and retire. Your Troops remain'd then in opposition to every thing that should have engag'd them to withdraw. They resolved to be Witnesses of Nazir Jungs Retreat and had very soon that Satisfaction. The Commander of Our Little Army who was advanc'd within half a League of the Enemy's Right, thought proper one Night to detach 300 Men and two Pieces of Cannon under the Command of the Provost de la Touche; This little Body had the good Fortune to surprize the Enemy, to put all to the Sword that oppos'd them and penetrated half a League into their Camp which he would have totally routed, if the Day had not broke upon his operation; Not a Soul in this formadable Army durst Dispute his Passage on his Retreat: He arrived triumphant bringing with him the Marks of his Victory. The Enemy's Loss was considerable; The Boldness of the action struck Nazir Jung, and the immense number of his Troops could not reanimate him; He took next Day a Resolution to retreat and I dare say the night that followed this Action was not given to Sleep in his Camp; He did not think himself in Security 'till he had got to some Distance; He Left your Troops in their Camp, and took the Rout to Chingee from whence inclining to Wondiwash, He thought himself in a more secure Situation. Your Troops reduc'd to themselves return'd to Fort S[t]. David. I shall make no Reflections on the manner in which this Lord thought proper to abandon your Troops to their own thoughts. I believe it was to give them to understand that they had no business to join him against us. Nazir Jung after some Stay near Wondiwash, went up to Arcot to raise contributions among the Governours of the several Forts that way; here he thought[to] repose himself & disperse his Troops into different parts of the Province to reestablish his power. A Part of our Troops came back, but I always kept a certain Number encamp'd at Villenour, to guard our Territories. Deputies went frequently backwards & forwards but all to no purpose; Nazir Jung amus'd Us on this Side with a Shew of Accommodation while his Orders were executing with the utmost Rigour at Metchlepatam & Yanam. I heard Day after Day, that our Servants at the former Place were imprisson'd & their Effects seiz'd; that those of Yanam had been oblig'd to fly to an Island down the River and our Factory given to plunder; I sent some Succours there, by means of which We recover'd the Factory; But the Phousdar of Rajamundrum having assembled fresh Forces and received from your Chief at Ingeram some Canon Amunition and even some Soldiers our People were obliged to abandon it a Second time. 'Tis not without Foundation I advance that your Chief at Ingeram furnish'd our Enemy with Canon &c[a]. Upon the Advice M[r]. Le Noir our Chief at Yanam gave us of it, We wrote to M[r]. Floyer and the Council, who had no other way of clearing themselves of this Action, but by telling Us that your Chief was obliged by Force to grant these Supplies; The Letter which contains this Answer is dated the 6th July 1750 O.S; it was by Force too that he furnish'd them with Stores & twenty White Men & Topasses the Second time Our Servants were obliged to quit the Factory for ever and fly to Bengal. These Hostilities on the Part of Nazir Jungs Officers, in which your Nation had always a hand, obliged me to take Revenge on this Side. Our Troops made themselves Masters of Villaparum, Trivedy, Panerouty and their Dependencies by driving away the Garrisons of those two Places; Trivedy was taken by Escalade, and we found there two of your Cannon which remain Still. These Motions on our Side, of which M[r] Floyer

advis'd Nazir Jung, engaging him at the same time by Promises of fresh Succours, to come down to retake these two Places, enduc'd Nazir Jung to detach Mahomed Ally Cawn with a Body of Horse to join your Troops who march'd from Fort S^t^. David the 12th July 1750 with a Train of Artillery proper for a Siege commanded by M^r^. Cope. We had the Honour to write Mr Floyer and his Council the 14th of that Month that we were inform'd of this new Armament against us, who were then without the least Equivocation, Principals, because Nazir Jung & his Deputies were attacking us on every side, and we had lain quiet 'till the News of the Loss of Our Factories ; This Letter as well as all those that went before it and after it had no Effect, Mahomed Ally Cawn join'd your Troops. Ours also were in the Field to secure Villaporum and Trivedy where we had Garrisons. A considerable Change occasion'd by the orders of your Superiours produc'd one in the Combin'd Army. Your Troops were ordered to return which they executed the 23^d^ July. Mahomed Ally Cawn struck with this Desertion follow'd your Detachment full Speed and encamp'd just without your Limits Part of his Troops went and lay within. At this time the Commander of our Troops inform'd of this motion thought the Enemy had determin'd to attack Trivedy and was marching to its Assistance when his Spies brought him Advice of the Departure of the English Troops and the Haste with which Mahomed Ally Cawn had follow'd them. It is easy to judge what uneasiness he must have been in. The New Provisional Governour (M^r^. Lawerence) on the opening the Europe Packets, which gave M^r^. Floyer his reward sent Orders for your Troops to withdraw ; He seem'd at first unwilling to hearken to, or follow the Steps of his Predecessor ; Mahomed Ally Cawn set all his Wits to work to engage him to it, He left no means untried to gain his Ends, and at last had the good Fortune to succeed. I shall not pretend to dive into the Methods he made use of. They were as efficacious as they had been on M^r^. Floyer, Your Troops march'd out again the 28th, five Days after their Return ; Ours were halted on the Banks of the River Puniar, in a Village called Chouniar to wait the Result of the Conferences going forward at Fort S^t^. David. In the mean while a Party of Seapoys accompanied by some Horse amounting altogether to about 2000 Men, knowing there was only thirty Peons at Bahour, one of Our principal Villages, attacked the Place, wounded some of the Peons and tore down Our Flag which had been flying there for seven or eight Months, which induc'd me to write a Letter to M^r^. Lawrence under date the 28th July 1750. The Tenour of which is as follows.—

Sir

"The Commanding Officer of our Troops has Orders to spare our Enemy "whilst he is under your Territories ; This Order has hitherto been perfectly "executed, and I had reason to think that according to common Custom which you "could not be ignorant of, You would not have suffered this same Enemy to have "taken Advantage of their Secure Situation to come and fall upon the Village of "Bahour, where the Flag of Our King has been hoisted a long time. A Peon this "Moment arrived from that Place, gives me this Information, and that thirty "Peons, his Comrades are made Prisoners, after having defended themselves as "long as their small Number and Indian Courage would permit ; but how was it "possible for them to resist above a thousand Seapoys arm'd with your Fuzils, & "perhaps as many Horse. These Acts of Hostility committed from your Territories "upon ours, are quite contrary to the Treaties. I give you this Information of "what has pass'd, in hopes that you please to give Orders, that these Peons be set "at Liberty, their Arms return'd them and the Kings Flag replaced.

M^r^. Lawrence did not vouchsafe to answer this Letter indeed what Answer could he make ; The Affront was given, He must acknowledge it, and that was what he would not do ; You may see the Difficulty he labour'd under in his Letter of the 22^d^. July 1750 O.S. in answer to one of ours of the 1st. August where the foregoing Affair was recalled, He does not Answer any Article of it, but passes it quite under Silence.

An Agreement being concluded between M^r^. Lawrence and Mahomed Ally Cawn, your Troops and his, furnish'd with a Strong Artillery of 24 & 18 Pounders, took the Field & came & encamped in the Front of our Troops, on the other side of the River, A Guard of the Enemys being too far advanc'd, occasion'd a Skirmish, which Night put an end to, otherwise the two Armies would have been brought to a General Engagement, In this Skirmish Cannon Balls were not spar'd and they sent 2 of 24 Pound. Both sides return'd into their Camp and did nothing but look at one another the next Day; the Day after, the 31st, The Combin'd Army march'd out, advanc'd nearer to Trivedy Fort, and summon'd the Commander to surrender in the space of two hours, This Brave Man, altho' in so defenceless a Place, did not think proper to consent to the proposal, but sent word to the Commander of your Troops to retire that he might fire the more Conveniently upon the Blacks. This was great Complaisance on his Side, but your Chiefs would not understand the Meaning of it; His Cannon however obliged these Troops to go further off; The Commander of ours follow'd close after, & appear'd the 1st. August half a League from Trivedy and not so far from the Enemy's Army, who drew up in Battle and mov'd in good Order towards Ours who were posted in a little Village which stood them in great Stead to resist the Attacks of the Enemy, The Engagement began at 11 o' Clock, and lasted' till ½ past 5 at night. The Enemy's Guns were admirably well serv'd indeed it could not be otherwise, They were large and numerous & your People spar'd no pains on the occasion, The Rashness of your Seapoys cost them dear. The Battle ended in the Retreat of the Enemy who went & encamp'd at a handsome Distance from ours who did not Stir out of their Quarters.

The following Days the Enemy's Army made several Motions tending only to get further off from ours, upon which our Commander advanc'd nearer to Trivedy Fort and there encamp'd. A few Skirmishes by Day & Night was all that pass'd between the two Armies till the 14th August, when the Enemy's in which it was affirm'd there were great Divisions between M^r^. Cope and Mahomed Ally Cawn, moved towards the North and then inclining to the Eastward, incamp'd to the Southward of the Puniar which brought them nearer your Limits and further from Trivedy; Our Commander observed this motion & did not think proper to alter his Situation at all. The Residence of the Enemy's Army in this possition was employ'd in several Trips backwards & forwards to the Company's Garden, where M^r^. Lawrence was; The English Troops mov'd nearer your Bounds; Mahomed Ally Cawn astonish'd at this set all his Anvils to work to content M^r^. Lawrence, and in all appearance gain'd his Ends, for after five or six Days Conference, your Troops having sent in their heavy Artillery rejoin'd our Enemy, and mov'd towards our Camp, They appear'd there the 22d in very good Order for the Attack and ours were as well prepar'd to receive them, But all these motions ended at last in a Retreat, which the more surpriz'd our People as they had fired, but two Cannon Shot and a few Discharges of Musquetry. The Divisions which continued in the Combin'd Army, and the Reflections which M^r^. Lawrence no doubt made on the Conduct his Nation was observing towards Ours, produc'd it; The Promises & if you please the Presents no sooner had their Effect than Remorse & Fear follow'd, He dreaded with reason to be punish'd for these different Armaments against us. The Letters from Mr Lawrence and the Council at this Time prove the Truth of what I advance, You have them Sir and may read them; You will discover the ineffectual Efforts that are made to cover the Operations of your Troops. Every Argument is forc'd, and they could never answer our Objections; Be it from this Fear, or from any other Reasons that I may be ignorant of, as they ought to have been kept Secret from me, your Troops entirely abandon'd Mahomed Ally Cawn the 28th August and the next day return'd into your Bounds; Only your Seapoys were left him with a white Man or two at their Head. I shall not enlarge on the Ideas these different Retreats & Sallies of your Troops, create; Enlighten'd as you are, Sir, I dont doubt but you distinguish the real Motives of these opposite Proceedings. Mahomed Ally Cawn reduc'd to his own Forces & your Seapoys was soon oblig'd to take to Flight; His Camp was

taken, his Artillery and in Short the whole Train of Equipage that this Nation carries with them. Every thing was thrown into the flames & Mahomed Ally Cawn did not think himself in Security' till he had got under the Walls of Gingee, whether he fled with the Ruins of his Army ; This was a long Course, at least 15 Leagues, he was pursued thither, and a second Battle fought ½ a League from the Town, determin'd him at length to quit his Enterprize & throw himself in dispair at Nazir Jungs Feet, who received him ill enough. Our Troops making use of the Terror that was spread every where, the Night after the second Engagement scal'd the Walls of Gingee and in two hours made themselves Masters of a Place that had employ'd the whole Force of the Mogul for three Years Successively ; Their Design was to take Advantage of the Consternation the whole Country was in, & penetrate as far as Arcot, The Army began their March, but being stopp'd by the Rains was oblig'd to return and encamp at a little Distance from Gingee, where they lay the whole Winter. To revenge the Affront that had been given Us at Metchlepatam and Yanam, we sent in July a Force sufficient to make us Masters of the former. They had the good Fortune to Succeed and to enter into the Town without doing the least Injury to the Inhabitants which is quite the Contrary to the Accusation of one of your Predecessors, whose Sentiments, which he did his Utmost to instill into Nazir Jung our Enemy, I shall shew you in a moment. Mr Floyer also about this Time thought proper to make himself Master of Poonamallee under the spacious Name of Mahomed Ally Cawn in Order to appropriate it to himself by driving out, as he actually did, Mahomed Ally Cawn's own People who received the Revenues; so that this place and its Dependencies are now entirely under your Disposal without the least Thought of him whose Name was made use of. It would not then have been good Policy, to take Possession of these Lands under any other Name, especially Nazir Jungs, who was present; It wou'd have been shewing him too clearly the End of all your Operations ; He had however Penetration enough to find it out, as the Sequel will prove. Mahomed Ally Cawn, overwhelm'd with Chagrin, rejected by his Master & reduc'd almost to the Quality of a Simple Horseman, did not dare lift up his Eyes, or appear before Nazir Jung. By means of one of his Friends he sent this Lord a State of the enormous Expences he had been at to support his Party, By the report of several that are acquainted with it, they were very considerable ; & the Consequences gave so little Comfort to Mahomed Ally Cawn and Nazir Jung that the last thought he had a Right to recover the Money from your Predecessors. Whether Mr. Lawrence suspected what was passing or had a mind to be beforehand with Nazir Jungs Complaints he wrote him a Letter of which the following is a Translation.

" May this Request of the most humble of your servants Major Lawrence " Governour of Tevenepatam, reach the Slave of the most puissant Lord Nizam " il Doula Behader Nazir Jung, in Order to make him acquainted, that the English " who attended you in Consequence of your Orders and to shew their Obedience " and good Behaviour towards You are return'd to Fort St. David [A] for want of " money for their Expences & which your Officers neglected to supply them with.

" I am to acquaint you by the present that when Mahomed Ally Cawn came here " with the Serpau you was so kind to send [B] he denied all the Agreements before " made [with] Us [C]. Whilst there was a War declar'd in Europe between the French " and Us, it was lawful to attack one another reciprocally, but when a Peace is " once concluded in Europe we can no longer offend one another nor commit any " Acts of Hostility, unless they should be the Aggressors ; in the same manner if " We are the Aggressors they have an equal Right. Although my Agreement for " Mahomed Ally Cawn was only for 400 Soldiers [D] I sent him 1,000 & gave him an " Account of what might result from it. First these Men would serve as a " Rampart & Fortification to your Army, secondly no Enemy would dare to attack " you in the Field provided you always let Mr. Cope [E] act who had the Command of " this Army and that yours obey'd him. I was some Days in presence of yours, & " saw that your Troops quite undisciplin'd, would not follow his Orders, and that " [when] they were called upon to fight, it was not only impossible to make them

" advance but even to keep their Ground. The Custom of the English is never to fire
" their Cannon, 'till the Enemy is within Shott & the Balls can reach them. Maho-
" med Ally Cawn said it was ill will and a Fault on our Side & that We had an
" understanding with the French. When it was necessary to detach the Horse
" upon any Business to which they were adapted He would always have the
" English go on Foot. Besides among Europeans, Conferences are allow'd though
" We are at War; Mahomed Ally Cawn reproch'd us with being in Friendship &
" Correspondence with your Enemies & I dont doubt has given you the same
" Account. At length refusing to follow our Advice on any Occasion, he went and
" encamp'd at a place near Trivedy where his Army was defeated, and his whole
" Camp plunder'd by the Enemy, besides his Army being ill paid did not at all regard
" his Orders, and he did not dare to make use of his Authority for fear of a Revolt. [F]
" Hereupon seeing his bad Proceedings, I took a Resolution, before he was beat, to
" withdraw my Troops to Fort S[t]. David, promising him at the same time all the
" Assistance in my power of warlike Stores; the above Reasons making it impossible
" for me to leave my Troops with him[G]. You may now judge yourself of what I before
" wrote You concerning the French; I told you what they wou'd do and what was
" their Design. Now I hear that they want to give the Carnateck Country to Chunda
" Saib, Giving it to him or Muzepher Jung is all one, 'Tis just the same as putting it
" into the Hands of the French, who make use of these two People to serve their own
" Ends. When once the Carnateck is under their Jurisdiction and you are retir'd,
" the French will make themselves Masters of it & give themselves very little
" Trouble about them. You might have perceived this from their manner of Acting
" from the beginning to this time. They first plunder'd Madrass Milapore &
" Tanjour where they took immense Sums & Stores of all Sorts, Not content with
" this they have lately pillag'd Metchlepatam, where they took innumerable Riches,
" and they are now well assured that the People of this Country are not Men, & that
" they may go up to Hydrabad: All these Considerations should make you think
" of keeping upon your Guard near them and if you neglect to do this, your
" Country is lost without Resource.

[H]. "Nadir Shaw finding the King of Persia was not upon his Guard made himself
" Master of his Kingdom & penetrated as far as the I[n]dostran Country, The French
" may also easily pass from Metchlepatam to Hydrabad & from Chinglepettah to
" Arcot because they will meet no Opposition in these two Roads [I]. The People
" about you give you to understand that We are in Correspondence with the French,
" and that you must not on any Account confide in our Promises, or our manner of
" acting, but we can prove to the Contrary [L], for even before our Arrival we had
" spent immense Sums in your Service & supported your Agent with all our Might.
" After your Arrival we did all we could to please you; the Present we took the
" Liberty to make you was not a Trifle; for all this we have not had the least
" Recompence: You have been told that far from being oblig'd to us, We had
" received and taken immense Sums from Mahomed Ally Cawn. The Seapoys in
" his Service insisted on the Pay that was due to them & this was put to the
" Account of the English. These same Seapoys have still two Months Pay and
" Batta due to them. The English have yet received nothing, though all their
" Expences have been defray'd out of our Money.

[M]. " I beg you'll give me Leave to represent one thing more to you. An English-
" man that commanded the Seapoys told Mahomed Ally Cawn at the Time of his
" Defeat, not to run away but to Stay and rally his Troops, for the Affair was not
" desperate, but He would do nothing. You may judge from all the above which
" Side has reason to complain. From these Circumstances I tell you & advise you
" not to confide hereafter in any Body, but to come down in Person and regulate
" your Affairs, not to Delay the Payment of your Troops from Day to Day that they
" may obey you on Occasion and to send down an experienc'd General to Metchle-
" patam to retake that Town and endeavour to drive out your Enemies before they
" have fortified themselves. Divy is an Island upon this Coast for which We have
" Pervanas from Court, which I shew'd to your Writers & Mouteseddies and
" inserted this Article in the List of Demands I presented you on your Arrival;

"wherefore I now request you will dispatch the Pervanas to us before the French "make themselves Masters of it. This Island in the hands of the English will be "a great help to your Affairs, Don't give any Credit to the Representations of the "Amuldars of these Parts; They will make great promises but perform Nothing. "I have heard lately that the French intend to carry on the War that Way."

"If you do not pay regard to all that I have said to You above & take care to "distinguish your Friends from your Enemies, not looking upon all Europeans in "the same Light, I know not how I shall proceed. I have represented all this to "you as a faithful Servant, full of Zeal for every thing that regards your Affairs. "[O]My Letters & Requests meet with Difficulties in reaching you; I beg you will "Order some Persons of Distinction present them to you as soon as they "arrive."

This Letter presents a great many interesting Objects and gives a great Insight into what pass'd to the Time of its being sent to Nazir Jung. You will give me Leave to add a few Reflections & to mark them as follows.—

A. Mahomed Ally Cawn is the only one to clear up this Point, though more than he are acquainted with the Sums given for this Pay. M^r. Cope can speak very much to the purpose. It was oblig'd to be brought him every day, otherwise there was a terrible Outcry.

B. One of the Articles of the Agreements he denied was the Delivery of several Perwanas, which Nazir Jung would never give, whatever Instances could be made to obtain them, From thence one may Judge how well founded is your Possession of the Territories of Trivendaporum, S^t. Thomé & Poonamallee & it will be still better prov'd by the Sequel, that Nazir Jung never did deliver these Perwanas, no more than some others that were requested at the same time. It lies with Mahomed Ally Cawn to explain what he knows about the Rest of the Agreements.

C. It is all along plain that your Nation was perswaded that this Declaration of War in Europe was unnecessary, since they never fail'd to join Our Enemy wherever we were in Quest of them, and one must be blind not to perceive, that it was not the Want of this Declaration that hinder'd you from joining Nazir Jung after the Affair of Trivedy. You yourself Sir shall be the Proof of what I advance. The Alliance of our Kings or their Treaties never were a Curb to your Predecessors or you Sir. Nazir Jungs refusal of your Demands, was the only Motive, that oblig'd you to make a Shew of Respect for three Months to Treaties that had already been violated too often. What I have before said is a Proof and the Sequel of this Letter will Compleat the Discovery.

D. This Exaggeration could not take Place but with People that have their Eyes stopp'd Up. One of the greatest Mortifications your Predecessors had, was not to be able to furnish this Number of 1000 and further if they had been possible we should have been crush'd before then.

E. We were not oblig'd to M^r. Cope that We were not so. This Article leaves no doubt of the Efforts he made and it is not at all his fault that they did not Succeed; He united in himself all the Sentiments of your Predecessors, and afterwards took up yours which no doubt may be look'd upon as those of the English Nation in India. What Consequences may your Sovereign and ours draw from such a Conduct which may be justly accused of Blindness.

F. This was not the true Reason of the Retreat of your Troops Mahomed Ally Cawn was out of Cash & his promises would not content You. A Proof may be seen in the first Paragraph of this Letter.

G. All this Article is a Panegyrick full of Flattery to Our Nation and Shews how far one may be blinded by Passion; Mr Lawrence not only conceals the Truth, He calumniates, invents Facts that never Subsisted, Acts the Prophet & Suffers himself to be hurried away to E[n]thusiasm; What could be his Design in speaking so unguardedly; It is evident & must warn our Nation to keep very much upon their Guard with yours, and perswade them that the Treaties of Peace which Our respective Sovereigns have thought proper to make in the strictest Faith have no Effect upon the Subjects of Great Britain. This very Article is a convincing

Proof, that it is not against Muzepher Jung or Chunda Saeb that any thing is done; The French only are the Object of all the ill Will, and it may be said the Fury of the English Nation. Nazir Jung himself whom you made your Idol would have shar'd in this Hatred, if he had given this Province as he propos'd to Muzepher Jung or Chunda Saib.

H. All Comparisons are odius & this in particular, but it was necessary to intimidate Nazir Jung and oblige him by Fear to do what Succours of all Sorts & Presents could not Effect. You wanted the Perwanas & to be recalled to his Assistance; This Method did not take Effect, which increas'd the Difficulties of your Predecessors, for it was necessary to have some Specious Reasons to give your Company to Support their past Conduct and to colour as well as possible the manifest & too frequent Infractions practis'd against Us and even against Muzepher Jung & Hussain Doast Cawn who had never given the least Reason for the proceedings of your Predecessors. Promises even made in Person were not enough to content or dazzle your Superiours, there must be something real, but Nazir Jung would never hearken to it, he received your Presents as well as your Succours of Men Stores &c[a]; saw the List of your Demands; heard all that Mess[rs]. Lawrence & Westcott your Envoys could say to whim [*sic*] on the subject, and your Vakeel Hogee Abduladdy, with all the Letters that were wrote him. Nothing could engage him to it; The Perwanas were not deliver'd, & your Company lost their Presents without obtaining any thing from him. Mahomed Ally Cawn who had pretty just Room for Complaint against your Predecessors was not at all Scrupulous; He represented it to this Lord, and told him publickly that he was never in arrears with your Nation; I hardly dare believe the Sums he said he had disburs'd to keep them in his Party; But the End of these Expences is perfectly discover'd in the several Marches & Returns of your Troops particulariz'd above.

I. It is true that the People who wanted to make Nazir Jung believe that your Nation was in Alliance with yours were very much mistaken; for we must do your Predecessors & You Sir the Justice to say that you forgot nothing to prove the Contrary to Nazir Jung & if he would not be perswaded it was not their Fault nor yours. I believe it is unnecessary to produce Proofs of this, They are but too frequent, I have nevertheless one to offer you which you yourself furnish'd me with. A little while after your Accession to the Government I had the Honour to make you an Offer to send according to Custom two of our Council and two Officers to congratulate you in my Name. You did not think it proper to admit a reciprocal Compliment, establis'd Time out of mind, but evaded it under a Pretence of great Business. The true motive was to perswade our Enemy, as your Predecessors had endeavour'd to do, that you was not in Alliance with a Nation, of which M[r] Lawrence had given so handsome a Discription in the Paragraph of his Letter mark'dg This Complaisance on your part had no Effect on this Lord, but serv'd to prove that you prefer'd his Alliance to that of the Greatest Monarch. I don't know whether this Preference will find Supporters in Europe even in your own Nation.

L. Mahomed Ally Cawn can better than any body else put this Article of immense Sums disburs'd in doubt; The Emptiness of his Purse will put him often in mind of the Truth of this Fact. The Reproach M[r] Lawrence gives Nazir Jung of the Presents made him shews their bad Effect & that the Perwanas so often requested were never granted, for M[r] Lawrence takes notice that no reccompense follow'd.

M. M[r] Lawrence makes his utmost Efforts to clear himself befor[e] Nazir Jung of having abandon'd Mahomed Ally Cawn, and affects at the same time to make no more Account of him, whose Presents seem to be exhausted. He spirits up Nazir Jung to take Revenge in Person and gives him his best Advice on the Occasion as well with regard to these Parts as Metchlepatam, the taking of which warms his Imagi nation so much that he does not reflect that We are oblig'd to your Predecessors for the making ourselves Masters of this Place, and being now in possession of it, for if Nazir Jung had not given Ear to their Insinuations, & had left us quiet in our Factories we should never once have thought of taking that Place. This is not the only obligation of the Kind we have to You; such indeed was not the Intention, but

you put it in our Power to make use of opportunities which nothing but your Rage against Us could have produc'd. This was all the Fruit Nazir Jung reap'd from your many Inventions to animate him against Us. This same Article is an incontestable Proof that the Perwanas you requested were not yet Deliver'd, & that you wanted one to put you in Possession of Divy where your Nation never could establish themselves notwithstanding the Perwanas from Court, of which you now make a Shew tho' they are quite out of Date, and of as little use as those we formerly had for our Establishment at Tellicherry of which you have been Masters of a long time.

N. Mr Lawrence still endeavours to perswade Nazir Jung not to look upon all Europeans in the same Light; Indeed our Nation had been painted in such Noted Colours, that it was highly necessary for yours to affect not to be Confounded with it. This We might infer from the repeated Prohibitions of any Communications with Us; I shall produce a Proof in the Sequel, & more, it shall be you, Sir, that shall give it me in writing. It tallies exactly with your refusal to admit the Visits I was sending you. For the rest I think I may venture to say that these affected Contempts on your part are not altogether well judg'd. A Nation like ours might expect from you Sir the Consideration that is actually it's due; The Treaties at least oblige you to a Discretion which you do not espouse in the Least.

O. Mr Lawrences Letters found it difficult to reach Nazir Jung which is no Proof of the close Intelligence of which he would have made a Shew when he had the goodness to offer us his Mediation with him. It is so true that these Letters did indeed find it hard to get to him, & that he made very little account of them that after his Death some were found unopen'd. His Conduct all along prov'd Sufficiently that he did not attend to all your Designs, & these Proofs will soon be follow'd by some others not less convincing.

I have finish'd my Reflections which I might have carried to a much greater Length upon a Letter which leaves no manner of doubt about the way of thinking your Nation in India has espous'd towards ours and upon your designs. I leave it to my Countrymen in Europe to supply what I have not mention'd though I thought of them.

The Letter from Mr Goodere your Chief at Ingeram naturally demands a Place here; It cannot be more properly offer'd; but it is necessary to tell you how Chance threw it in our way. Mr Guillard then Commander at Metchlepatam having thought proper to order a Sally to be made from that Place upon the Enemy's Camp commanded by Meer Mahomed Ally Cawn Phousdar of Rajamundrum, who had so well executed his Masters Orders against Us. This Sally was so successful that our Detachment penetrated into the Camp, made themselves Masters of it & plunder'd it; Mr Dussassay the Officer that Commanded, when he came into the Phousdar's Tent, order'd his Papers to be gather'd up, and carried them to Metchlepatam. In looking over [them] they were Struck with Something wrote in European Characters, This was Mr Gooder's own signing; This excited their Curiosity & here follows a Translation word for Word.

"I have received by your Hircaras the Letter you did me the Honour to write " me, by which you give me to understand that you have receiv'd Orders from " Nabob Nazir Jung to Seize upon all the Factories of *these unfortunate French*, his " Enemies. I am to acquaint You that I also have received a Perwana from the " said Lord Nazir Jung, ordering me to join with You in this Work, and telling " me that You should come down in these Parts. He reccommends to me, in " consequence of the Resolution, to consult Measures with You to take Possession " of *the Factories of these unfortunate People. Being in a Resolution to follow the* " *Orders he has given me,* I wait your pleasure, & beg you will take the trouble " to call at my Factory en passant, where when you are arrived, we will consult " together on this matter which is not so easy to be settled by writing; Your " presence is necessary. Your Hircaras told me you would be before night in the " Carbé of Ingeram, which is the reason I did not send you an Answer, I must " tell you that the longer you delay the more they will fortify themselves."

The Same Spirit that compos'd M^{r}. Lawrences Letter, and the others that appear in the former part of this, is seen throughout your nation, whenever any thing is going on to hurt Us. The same warmth for our Destruction & expression perfectly adapted to a Nation so despicable in the opinion of your Predecessors, what Complaisance Mr Goodere shews & what a fear that the Phousdar might lose ime. They will fortify themselves, says he, from whence it may come about that it will be difficult to displace them. This was what gave Mr Goodere most pain. Come then quickly, we cannot too soon dislodge *these unfortunate French* ; this Expression in the Persian Language is extreamly contemptuous ; can it indeed be too mean, for a Nation naturally given to all Crimes by your Account. This Eagerness, This Compliance of M^{r}. Goodere's does not [at] all correspond with the Force mention'd in your Letter of the 6th July 1750 O.S., already spoke of. There appears on the Contrary nothing but a most notorious Design to destroy Us, & to join with our Enemy in every thing towards effecting it, So your Predecessors have in vain endeavour'd to colour their Conduct by a Force which was never made use of. This Letter came to us by Sea the 20th January & We had the Honour to send you a Copy as well as of one from M^{r}. Dalton to Mr Kane [Keene] an Officer of our Troops. This last gave us the same despicable Character, and in as bad Terms.

You wanted Sir (You was then in power) to throw a Doubt upon the former saying " As it was not Sign'd, This omission could not correspond with your " ordinary Custom". Upon which we had the Honour to Answer that it was Sign'd, but that we could produce some others of Messrs Floyer & Lawrence, wrote in Persian with only their Chop without being sign'd as is customary in this part of India. We beg'd you at the same time to send some Persons to look at it and verify the Signing ; This Offer was eluded. You fear'd to be convinc'd. After several Writings on one Side & the other you at last put an end to the Dispute at once, by accusing us in your Letter of the 2^{d}. April 1751 O.S., of being People capable of forging Names & putting false Interpretations ; Your Letter of the 21st of the same Month O.S., offers to give Proof of it in time & Place. There was nothing wanting but this Character of Forgers to compleat the Panegyrick. Mr Dalton, whose Letter, I have mention'd endeavour'd too to give Us a Touch of his Pencil ; All the Nation must have a Hand in it. See his own Expressions to Mr Kane. This Letter is dated the 3^{d} January 1751 O.S.

" Mr Kane

" You do me but Justice when you say " I was always your Friend ; You had it in your power to keep me so even after " your bad Proceeding in deserting to the French ; Had you wrote to me from Pon-" dichery on my return from Bengal, I would have employ'd all my Interest with the " Governour in getting you reinstated in your former Post ; but your Request is now " ill-plac'd *for the French and We are little better than at open War.* Your Demand " is of such a Nature, that I am certain I shou'd run a great risque of losing the " Governours Favour if I should make such an Overture, However Kane, to shew you " how much I value a brave fellow, I will make you a proposal upon which if you " reflect in cool Blood, You may think it deserves your Attention. *Quit all thoughts " of the vile Service you are engag'd in & return to your Colours with all the English-" men under your Command,* Do this and I promise you on the Word of a Man of " Honour to prevail on the Governour to give you the same Rank, as you now bear at " Pondicherry.

I should not want Reflections on the Sentence I have underlin'd ; an infinite Number present themselves and I leave it to the Reader to make them himself I return to the Course of Affairs.

I left our Troops encamp'd near Gingee Nazir Jung being recover'd from his Alarm, the Consequence of which the Rains had suspended, got together a part of his Army and according to Mr Lawrance's Advice, came down himself to take his Revenge, The same inconvenience that had Stopp'd our Troops, kept him also about four Leagues from our Camp.

At this Juncture Sir you arrived from Vizagapatam & took the Reins of the Government of this Coast. The seeming Tranquillity you observ'd made me hope that the Troubles would instantly be put an End to. There was Room too, to suspect that you did not approve of the past Conduct, but it was a Mistake. You was working by Letters & wanted to be Supported by the Perwanas so often requested, before you sent out your Troops; These granted, determin'd you upon the part you was ready to take & made you forget, like your Predecessors your Duty to your Sovereign and Ours. I advance nothing Sir but what is founded upon Truth, supported by your own Writings to Nazir Jung and others of which see the Translations.

"May this Request of your most Humble Servant Thomas Saunders Governour "of Tevenapatã reach the Slave of the most Noble Lord Nizamil Doula Behader Nazir "Jung, to acquaint him that I have been appointed Governour of this Town, and am "arriv'd, I esteem myself fortunate in meeting the Lord Nazir Jung here; I have "already had a Detail of the Favours you have done to our Nation and the Hopes I "may give myself, I am not able to express the pleasure this affords me. I have "receiv'd the Perwana by which you order me to send all the English Troops to act in "Conjunction with Aniverdy Cawn Behader, to establish good order in the Country "and restore the Tranquillity of the People. I know beyond doubt that you have "for a long time look'd on us a People attach'd to your Interest, I will shew you "this Attachment more & more, I beg on your side in Consideration of this, that you "dispatch to me the Perwanas we have requested. I send Hogee Abdullady to wait "on you who will tell You in person all that I have communicated to him. When "I have obtain'd what I request, I shall consider upon joining your Forces to punish "and Chastize your Enemies."

Another Letter to Nazir Jung—Compliments as in the foregoing.

"I have received the Answer you sent to Major Lawrence's Letter and that of "Shanavaz Cawn. I sent you by Hogee Abdulady my Answer to the Letter you "wrote me the 23^d^. of last Month. Herewith you have Duplicate of my last, when "you have read it you will be acquainted with every thing. The Troops you ask'd "of me are ready, Hogee Abdulady will tell you all that I reccommended to him "to represent to you in my behalf; I hope you will do me the Favour to dispatch "the Perwana's I requested of You. I wish your Name may Shine forth as the "Light."

Another Letter to Nazir Jung mention'd in the foregoing—Compliments as above.

"I have received the Letter you wrote me desiring Troops; I advis'd you by "Aniverdy Cawn Mahomed Ally Cawn of my arrival at Fort S^t^. David, and "told you I was entirely devoted to your Service. My Letter is dated the 4th of "the Month Zeacada. I design to send Hogee Abdulady to You, who will deliver "you a Letter from me, by which you will see the great Confidence I place in "your Promises, and he will tell You in person my Sentiments with regard to "You. The Troops are ready, I wait your Orders to send them to you, I desire "nothing so much as to prove my readiness to do you Service; I wish you and "the People under your Government a great deal of Success in all your Affairs. "You must wait patiently for the End, By the Help of God it is come, God give "you Health & Success."

Here follow those that you wrote to Shanavaz Cawn, Nazir Jung's Duan.

"To the Nabob as great & illustrious, as powerfull in protecting the People, "God grant perfect Health, I offer you my respects & my most Humble Request. "I am arrived at Tevenepatam to be Governour the English here have told me "particularly of the Favours you continue to Shew them. I have received the "Order from the first among the Great to send him Troops & dispatch'd my Answer the 4th of the Month Zeacada which will inform you of all the News. The "Troops are ready & wait your Orders. You will know my most Secret "Sentiments by the Letter I wrote you by Hogee Abdulady. I have nothing new "to acquaint you with. Your Reputation shines like the Brightness of the Moon."

Another to the Same. With the Compliments.

"I have receiv'd the Letter you wrote me by order of the first among the "Great, & his Answer to Major Lawrence's; I am fully inform'd of the Matters

"they treat of. I send you Copy of the Answer I wrote to the Great Tribunal, to "his Letter of the 23d. of last Month. You have also inclos'd Copy of his Letter. "The Perusal of these will inform you of all the News. The Troops you desir'd of "me are ready. I gave Hogee Abdulady my most Secret Sentiments in writing, "which he will deliver to you. I request your Reccommendation of the English to "the first among the Great, that he may speedily send me his Anwser, seal'd with "his Seal, and the Perwanas I desired. I have nothing new to acquaint you with. "Your Reputation shines like the Brightness of the Moon."

All these Letters prove that it is none of your fault that you did not act against Us in the same Manner as your Predecessors, and shew at the same time that the Perwanas so often requested were never granted and that it is not by Vertue of these Powers, of which yourself and your Predecessors, saw the Necessity, that you have taken Possession of Trivendupuram, Milapore or St. Thomé & Poonamalee, from thence it is easy to conclude, that Mr Floyer caus'd our Flag to be taken down from the former place without any foundation; & that he had no right to colour the Affront he put on us, on this Occasion, by a Donation which never Subsisted. Shaw Navaz Cawn, Duan to Nazir Jung, Ramadoss Pundet, Anaver Cawn Duan of Decan and several others, who must have been inform'd of the Delivery of these Perwanas, because many of them should have Sign'd them, have always assured me that Nazir Jung never issued one of them. Yours & your Predecessors Letters confirm what these People say, and some particular Circumstances add further to the Proof, I have them from Shaw Navaz Cawn and Ramadoss Pundet, Your Vakeel Hogee Abdulady has not left you in ignorance of them. According to your Letters He was sent to wait on Nazir Jung. He was ordered to present him in your Behalf a long List containing your Requests. It was presented and rejected with Desdain, and many Reproaches from this Lord, who said aloud that he knew not on what you could found such Demands, that far from being entitled to make any, it was for him to insist on your making good the immense Sums your Predecessors & Mr Cope had received from Mahomed Ally Cawn. In the Heat of his Anger he turn'd your Agent out of his Presence & put him under a Strong Guard. This Fact is true, no one can be ignorant of it. However Shaw Navaz Cawn, 'tis himself that says it, being importun'd by Mahomed Ally Cawn and your Agent, join'd with them in a Request to Nazir Jung that the Decision of these Demands might be referr'd to Mahomed Ally Cawn. This Lord, tho' nothing was required of him but Simply to sign the Paper, perceived the snare and would never do it. Your Agent having obtain'd his Enlargement by the Solicitation of Shaw Navaz Cawn, was ordered to retire from the Camp & never more appear in his presence; He kept himself conceal'd with Mahomed Ally Cawn. On this Footing were your Affairs with Nazir Jung at that Time; It depended only on him to bring forth your Troops which you kept in readiness for moving, But whether through Blindness on his side, or that his Fate was destin'd by Providence, He thought he might do without them, & not Sacrifice so much for the Sake of their Company. I have said that this Lord with his Army which increas'd every day, was encamp'd four Leagues from ours, and not able to move forwards or backwards by reason of the vast Rains which was greater than had been seen in the Memory of Man, The Intervals of the Rain occasion'd some Skirmishes, but nothing decisive, no more than the Conferences which were constantly going forward. Provisions & Forage grew extreamly dear in this Great Army. The Cattle died by Thousands; Elephants, Camels, Horses and Men too, who curs'd Nazir Jung and his Duan: They even one day put a terrible Affront on the Latter, for they look'd upon him as the Person that kept Nazir Jung in the thoughts of continuing the War and their Destruction. It is certain Nazir Jung & his Duan had alienated every Body's Affections and all the Lords of the Army wish'd for nothing, but means of returning to their Governments; The Losses they suffer'd touch'd them nearly. At length the Weather clear'd up, the Rains ceas'd, but this did not produce a Calm in the Enemy's Army. All Affections were alienated to such a Degree as to give Room for a Revolution. We took Advantage of this Fermentation which could not turn out but to our Good. The 15th of the Month of December

our Little Army begun their March in the Night & at 4 o'Clock in the morning of the 16th found themselves within Cannon Shot of the Enemy. Our Fire put the advanc'd Guard to rout which was briskly pursued, and push'd back upon the main Body of the Army where was Nazir Jung, who seem'd resolv'd to make a Resistance, but being ill obey'd, & seeing nobody about him but People frighten'd out of their Wits & breathing nothing but Flight, He found himself oblig'd to take the same Resolution and abandon his Riches, Artillery and all his Baggage. Our brave fellows animated by this Flight redoubled their Fire and their Pace; Death and Horror spread throughout the Camp; The Day broke and Shew'd a most astonishing Sight, there was a general Flight and the Camp covered with dead Bodies or expiring Men, assur'd our little Army that our Victory was compleat when a Horseman came up full Speed to give us Notice that Nazir Jung being wounded was fallen from his Elephant and that they had cut off his Head; which was soon after seen at the end of a long Spear; This Signal at once put an end to the Battle & re-establish'd Muzepher Jung, who had run infinite Risques during the Engagement as well from our Fire, as from two Men that Nazir Jung had given Orders in a critical Moment to cut of his Head. Providence that had destin'd him to another Fate, had an Eye upon his Preservation, and from Fetters which he suffered four days before he found himself in the Place of his Persecutor & Competitor. So Sudden a Change might well astonish him; He was put without loss of Time upon the same Elephant that Nazir Jung fell from, and conducted to the Tent of that Lord; The Commanding Officer of our Troops having now put an End to the Battle, sent a few Horsemen after the several Troops of the Runaways who cried out Kaoul, Kaoul a Term which signifies that the Danger is over. Hereupon these Troops stopp'd & came back quietly to take their Posts in the Camp. The Lords that were present threw themselves at the Feet of Muzepher Jung and acknowledged him for their Master. Those that return'd from the Flight did the Same. The Multitude was great & contended who should give the first Marks of their Obedience. This most surprizing Turn brought a Calm into the Army. At 6 o Clock at Night every thing was as quiet in the Camp as if nothing had happen'd. All the Treasures, Elephants, Artillery and other Equipage were deliver'd up to Muzepher Jung. This Event might well surprize You but did not alter your Sentiments no more than what follow'd about two Months after. It is needless to tell you that this Lord came in here and resided some time and at length took a Resolution to Set out for Aurengabad and that I gave him a Detachment to accompany him, All these Facts which were publick must be known to You; They are however of no Signification to what went before or follow'd after.

Mahomed Ally Cawn who was present at this famous Revolution did not think proper to stay in the Army after it had chang'd Master. He took Advantage of the Confusion and fled full Speed to Trichinopoly, where he arrived almost Single, his Design was to plead his Cause from thence, he had then no other Intention. You afterwards made him alter his Sentiments. Shaw Navaz Cawn had taken the same Course. He was really criminal towards Muzepher Jung & had retir'd to Chetteput from whence he wrote to me to get him a pardon from his new Master, who with the sweetest and least revengeful Temper in the world did not hesitate to grant his Request. Janogee Nimbalkee, a Moratta Chief, in great repute among the Moors was commission'd by Mahomed Ally Cawn to obtain a Pardon for him too, This was granted without the least Scruple or Reserve, Muzepher Jung's design was to restore Tranquillity to these Parts. He pass'd over all Offences to gain this End, but such was not your Intention, as will be seen in the Sequel. Muzepher Jung, after having made the necessary Regulations in the Affairs of this part of India and perswaded that Mahomed Ally Cawn would return to his Duty, after he had received the Cowle Janogee had Sollicited for him, set forward to go to Golconda and from thence to Aurengabad; This Lord was quite mistaken about Mahomed Ally Cawn, He never once thought of submitting, and to divert him from any design he might have of that Sort you took care immediately to dispatch Mr Cope to him with a Detachment; His Presence had

the Effect you desired & Muzepher Jung's Cowle was not Satisfactory to Mahomed Ally Cawn, though it was what he himself commission'd Janogee to ask for him, but having once more intrusted his own, & his Family's Fate into yours and Mr Cope's Hands, He did not hesitate what Course to take, It was that of Rebellion, and keeping up the Troubles which you had with Pain seen suspended by Nazir Jungs Death. Still this Knave attempted to cover his Game by affecting an outward Correspondence with me; He thought to deceive me but was himself deceived; Before I enter into a Detail of this it is proper to call to mind what you did us the Honour to write us in your Letter of the 18th Jañry 1751 O.S., "that Muzepher Jung whilst in our Territories had wrote to you to give back or deliver up all your possessions upon this Coast." We answer'd that we had no Knowledge of this Letter, but that We could not perswade ourselves his Demand extended to such a Length as you gave it. This Fact deserves an Explination. Whilst this Lord was here he talk'd to me often of St. Thomé, Poonamalee and Trivendupuram, which, as I have already often mention'd, you seiz'd upon, though his Unkle Nazir Jung never would deliver you the Perwanas, You cannot doubt of his being rightly inform'd in this Case, because the Perwanas must appear in the Dufter, or Book of Orders of Decan, which was then in his Possession. He complain'd also of the little Respect you Shew'd him, not having given him the least Mark in the World. On which I represented to him (and I really thought it was your Intention) that perhaps his being here might prevent your writing to him, but that, as soon as he went out, you would not fail to do it, and send some Person to him to treat of your Affairs. I was Strangely mistaken, for such was never your Design and I did not know to what a Heighth you had carried your Contempt of Nizam's Grandson, My Reasons could not convince him, & he was not much in the wrong, however I prevail'd on him in Case he intended to write to you, to defer it 'till he went out of this Town, that you might not have in your power to say our Solicitations had induc'd him to it; I was so little inform'd of the Contents of this Letter, & even of the time and place of his sending it that immediately on the receipt of yours I wrote to Mr Bussy, Commander of our Troops that accompanied this Lord, to enquire about it, and to desire him to send me a Copy of the Letter he wrote you; He was then at a good Distance. I receiv'd one of which I annex a Translation; This Fact is true & I can prove it whenever you please, Papers in hand.—

Translate of Muzepher Jung's Letter to the Governour of Fort St. David.

"After returning thanks to Almighty God, I am to acquaint you that by the "favour of his power and my good Fortune, All my Enemies are destroy'd & no "Traces of them left. The six Subidar Ships of Decan are fallen to my Lot and "I am absolute Master of them. *I think it was your Duty to make me the usual "Compliments and am Surpriz'd at your Silence and manner of thinking upon the "occasion.* Dont think it is by way of Recrimanation that I order you *to quit the "countries and Seaports you have taken Possession of without any foundation during "the late Troubles* and to deliver them into the Hands of the People, that are "commission'd from me to govern them, I expect a possitive Answer from you "on this Subject and one agreeable to my desire otherwise you must not be "surpriz'd at any measures I take to establish good Order in the Countries of my "Dependance."

I believe and every Reader must be of my Opinion, you too no doubt conceiv'd the Same, that his Demand was not unconfin'd, as you were pleas'd to write us, and that We had reason to think he did not design to carry it to the length you thought proper to Stretch it; The Terms of his Letter, *during the late Troubles* perfectly distinguis'd the Places he had a right to reclaim; it was not then without Design that you thought proper in your Letter abovementiond to assert that he demanded all your possessions on the Coast in general, It was necessary to give your Masters some Sort of Colour to support the Conduct you was Meditating, and which had been before observ'd. You had no better way of doing it, than by altering the Sense of a most moderate and well plac'd Letter; but you shou'd have said nothing of it to us, for we could not help immediately exposing the Falsity of

this Alteration. Again in your Letter of the 4th February O. S., your Difficulties on this occasion may be seen. Our doubt even did not agree with what you intended to insinuate to your Masters, but what can you expect these same Masters will think when they know the Term you affect to give the plainest things; & what will be the opinion of the ingenious Publick. The Reproach that this Lord made you in his Letter, meant a great deal but you did not care to understand it, nor hearken to any Advances; It would have been destroying your Designs. The past Troubles of the Province did not content You, You must compleat the Ruin of it & reduce it to the most Melancholy Situation the only Design of all your operations and to forward this End you prefer'd the Friendship of a Domestick to that of his Master; The vain Phantome of Tranquillity of which you boast in all your Letters disappear'd (like that of Tanjour) the Moment you determin'd upon so noble a Choice; The Illusion vanish'd, and all the lofty words, which in reallity never express'd the end of your Designs, had serv'd till then to give a Sort of Shadow to your Operations and to cast a Mist before the Eyes of such as did not care to See. When Nazir Jung was dead, and Peace restor'd to the Country, you could no longer make use of this Veil, you threw it off and thought from that Time all Scruples needless as they could not cover your Operations. Muzerpher Jung, Salabet Jung his Successor, even invested in the Forms of Royal Authority are in your opinion but despicable Objects. Nazir Jung Uncle and Brother to the two former was thought worthy of Adoration, and you could not find Terms expressive enough to shew him your Submission, To the Two first you thought proper to prefer a Domestick & what sort of a Domestick! The Son of a Tom, Tom Fellow that Nizam took out of the Dust; an ungrateful Rebel, what a Contrast! and who could believe it, if you did not every day use Efforts to give the Strongest Proofs of it; They will manifest themselves more and more, as I proceed in a Detail of the Facts which are the Consequence of a choice so dishonourable to Nizams Family, and which I think does but little Credit to your Nation.

I left Mahomed Ally Cawn encircled by your Troops and well look'd after by Mr Cope who had a strict Eye upon all that pass'd. He however found means to dispatch an old man to me, nam'd Hamet Kalem Cawn who brought me a Letter of which here follows a Translation.

Compliments &ca.

"I have received with a great deal of pleasure the Letter you was pleas'd to "write me, informing me that at the Solicitation of Maha Raja Behader Janogee "you had obtain'd from Court the Cowle you Sent me, which you seem by your "writing to think very Advantagious for me. You advise me to confide in the "said Cowle, and to deliver up my Fort to the Bearer of the Order you would "send me and come to Court, where after I have had an Audience of the Chief "among the Great, he will give me a Mensebdarship, a Jageer and assign me "several Lands in the Balagat Country, and that I need not doubt of the "Execution of the Promises you make me. The Assurances you give me afford "me the more pleasure as you demonstrate your Friendship by the Letter you "have wrote me and my Envoy Hamet Kalem Cawn assures me you have a "Regard for me. I shall not conceal from you that the Cowle Muzepher Jung "has sent me, is not agreeable for which Reason I transmit you a Model of what "I desire; I beg you will obtain such a one from Court, and Send it me with "your Letter and one from Hussain Doast Cawn Behader; I request also that "you will procure the Government of the Forts of Elangander and Bocanker for "my Sons Abdul Valy & Mahomet Munever that I put my Wife and Relations in "Security and come to Court. I cannot depend upon the reality of the Nabob's "Promises to me, unless you will be Security, because I confide more in one "word from you than in all the Promises and Assurances of the Court, and "esteem the Letters I receive from you infinitely above any Writings from thence. "However as I shall want a Pasport from the Chief among the Great to conduct "me to his Court, I desire you will ask for one for me & for my greater Security "place your Seal on it and send it me, I am impatient to Arrive at Court, for which "reason I sincerely wish to see my Affairs concluded; I desire you will often let

"me hear of your News. My Man Hamet Kalem Cawn will inform you of every "thing here."

Translate of the Cowle Mahomed Ally Cawn otherwise Aneverdy Cawn, desir'd.

"A Cowle for Aneverdy Cawn Behader. Be of good Heart, you may send "your Family and Effects wherever you please with perfect Security and come to "me. I promise you not to demand of you, your Brothers or your Children "the Accounts of the Revenues due to me for the time past from your deceas'd "Father and you, for the province of Arcot & the Kingdom of Trichinopoly "and not to molest you or your Family on this Account, because I give you "a Clearance of the said Accounts, for yourself and all that belong to you; I "further promise to continue your Mensebdarship and to give you some Jageers "& Honourable Employs. I call God and Mahomed to Witness and be Judges "of the Promise I make You, which I will execute agreeable to what is wrote "above."

Was it good faith or Knavish Fraud that engag'd Mahomed Ally Cawn to write to me in Such possitive Terms. I Judg'd pretty nicely how far I ought to trust to them, but that the fault might Lay with himself, I sent a Copy of this Cowle to Muzepher Jung desiring he would deliver such a one as Mahomed Ally Cawn demanded. The Sums mention'd in the Cowle to be due were no small Matter, they amounted then to 80 Lack of Rupees which make near 20 Millions of our Livres; The Release of so considerable an Article shew'd very plainly the Intentions of him that gave it, He spar'd for nothing whilst he had the Restoration of Peace to this Part of his Government in view; who would not believe it was Mahomed Ally Cawn's design too, on the Perusal of this Letter; It certainly was at that time, and his own Writings will prove it, but Mr Cope's and your Insinuations did not Leave him so much at Liberty as he could have wish'd: You fill'd him with such flattering hopes, as made him forget what he might expect on the part of his Masters; Besides being naturally deceitful and Ambitious & too young to distinguish the true from the false, He hop'd to find from you every thing necessary to Support his Ingratitude & Rebellion; They were both then come to Light; after the Death of his first Master Nazir Jung, on what cou'd he found his Disobedience? What Title had he or whence did he derive it? who gave you power to Support it? You had none even from the Deceas'd? You usurp'd it then & your Simple Will was in your opinion sufficient Reason to foment Disturbances & Rebellion, Fresh Subterfuges were afterwards found out, Mahomed Ally Cawn has an exhaustible Fund, All these Frauds will be expos'd as fast as the Facts are related, but before I produce them it is proper to call to mind what pass'd in the Tanjour Country in the Months of February and March; Here appears a new Scene very particular in its Kind.

Nabob Hussain Doast Cawn to make good his Debt to the Company, made over to me the usual Tribute that this Prince annually pays to Arcot, I gave him notice of this and desired him to give the necessary Orders, that I might send a Person to him to receive it. This Prince inspir'd by your Emissary's follow'd his usual Method of delaying the Payment from Day to Day. These affected Shifts oblig'd me to give Orders to our Commandant at Karical to put the Tornum* upon the Villages of this Rajah that lie near our Territories. As soon as he began to Act he had Advice that Mr. Cope was set out from Deve Cotah with a Detachment and had taken the Rout of Tanjour or Trichinopoly putting the Tornum and the English Flag upon all the Villages of Tanjour. Mr Le Riche wrote and advis'd him that we had claims upon Combaconum and some other Villages and desir'd him not to place his Colours there. Whether this Letter had it's Effect or not, Mr. Cope pass'd on without hoisting any there. The King of Tanjour or rather his Ministers went to work with our Commandant at Karical and made him the fairest promises with no other View but to gain time, which was then precious, as it was the Harvest, The Commandant discover'd the Snare and sent out a Detach-

* A Custom of the Malabars of tying a Rope across the Gates of a Town to Shew that they have a Grant for it.

ment for Combakonum; When he came in Sight, and was going in, He observ'd a Red Flag hoisted on one of the Towers of the Pagoda; This Proceeding tho' Singular enough, did not Stop the Officer; He went into the Town and got Information of the Design of this Flag & who had hoisted it; He was told it had been done by some Black People from Tanjour, who were gon off again: upon which our Officer reply'd that this Flag should not hinder him from Staying there and taking Possession of the Lands of it's Dependance, and that they might take it down or leave it there as they thought proper. They determin'd on the former Choice; A Flag abandon'd in that manner could not expect a better fate. You thought proper to write to us the 22^d. of February 1750 O. S. Our Answer was not long a coming, and made you see and feel the bad Use your Officers made of this Flag. We produc'd Copies of some Pieces that prov'd to you that Mr Pascal who was then at Tanjour sold them as fast as People came to ask for them for ready Money. It was a profitable Trade to him; Above 700 of these little Fanes [Vanes] were made at Tanjour in one Night; He gave him[self] little Trouble about the use, as long as his Purse grew bigger, and the desire of injuring us made you look upon his proceeding in a good Light. The Retreat we made from Combakonum a few days afterwards having finish'd our Affairs with the Tanjour King, prov'd that all you said to us on the Subject of this Flag was but imaginary and meer Chicanery, for your Colours have never been plac'd there since, though it is almost a Year ago that this Piece of Deceit was practis'd, But what Arts are not us'd when People find themselves so ill authoriz'd as you, every Opportunity that [*Lacuna in the original*] itself, true or false, just or unjust, is seiz'd on with eagerness, & not too much Reflection, provided the Objects, which are always set forth in lofty Terms are enough to impose upon People at too great a Distance from you to come at the real truth. This little Episcode [*sic*] on the Tanjour Subject serves only to prove your Eagerness to thwart us wherever you have it in your power, and to Shew the use and Commerce your Nation makes of a Flag so worthy of respect as His Britannick Majestys which they are not afraid to Dishonour so far as to sell it to the first Black Fellow that has a mind to make use of it, Who takes it down and puts it out of the way, as soon as he finds, he has no other use for it. Can such excessive Conduct be approv'd of by your Superiours or your Country Men; Both one and the other have occasion to Petition his Britannick Majesty to punish in an exemplory Manner such Profaners of his Authority and his Flag.

Before I return to Mahomed Ally Cawn, It is necessary to call to mind what pass'd about the same time at Divy Island, of which we took possession in the name of the King and the India Company the 16th February 1751 By Vertue of the Perwanas granted us by Muzepher Jung. The 3^d of March following appear'd in the River of Chiplaire a Boat coming from the Southward, from which two white Men landed near a Garden, who pitch'd a Tent there on one of the Poles of which they hoisted a little English Flag. Our Commander upon the Island sent a Serjeant and some Soldiers to get Information what these Proceedings meant and who the People were. Mr Hopkins Chief of the Commission answer'd our Serjeants Questions telling him he was an Englishman and come by the Order of the Govr of Fort S^t. David, to take possession of that Island, which had belong'd to them forty Years. Mr Friell Commander of Metchlepatam and its Dependancies, as soon as he was inform'd of this Proceeding, gave orders to oblige these two Gentlemen to reembark, having first Shewn them the Act for our taking possession as We did the 16th February, The Gentleman did not care to Move particularly He that Accompanied Mr Hopkins, who held a discourse a little unguarded and accompanied with Threats. This Behaviour being carried on too long, it became necessary to acquaint them, that if they did not reembark of their own accorded [*sic*] they would be arrested which was put in Execution and they were conducted in Pallankeens to Metchelepatam, whereafter having been handsomely treated by the Commander, they were furnish'd with the necessary Conveyances to go to Madapollam where you have a Factory, by this time, their Lascars had

Struck the Tent & Flag, which were all put in the Boat that brought them; This Proceeding must appear extraordinary to all that are acquainted with it, from this Circumstance, that the English who say they have had Perwanas for this Island above forty Years, were never able to establish themselves there whatever Efforts or Offers they could make to a Jemidar nam'd Aparow to whom it belong'd at the time the Grant was Given, He would not deliver it up, without being drove out, which the English never cou'd Effect. Since this Island and its Dependancies have been under the Dominion of the Moors, they have not been able to get Possession of it any more than before; Nazir Jung's obstinately refusing to diliver the Perwanas so often requested is certainly the most Convincing Proof of the Opposition you might expect on the part of the Moors, & of the necessity of these Perwanas to put you in possession, It may be said too, that you had laid aside all thoughts of this Island, and that you Sir only brought it up again, on seeing us in Possession of Metchlepatam, Had not this happen'd neither your Predecessors nor you would ever have dreamt of it. We are not ignorant of the Negotiations & offers of the Dutch to gain this Island, We too for thirty Years past have us'd the same Endeavours towards it, Your Right then could never have been so well establish'd as you endeavour now to make it, since so many People have Striv'd to get Possession of it: We have had the good fortune to succeed, which chagrines you at present, but We think you might have dispens'd with making Mr Hopkins play a part, the more out of the way, as you were not ignorant we had taken Possession of it. A Letter from you on the Subject of your pretensions would have had the same Effect and you would not then have expos'd M^r^. Hopkins and his Companion to the Treatment of Adventurers, and such as they deserv'd for they never would produce any powers that could authorize them to such a Proceeding, which may be term'd inconsiderate and done on purpose to draw on an Affront, to which Reason forbids to expose oneself out of time; you are blameable to your Prince, for having caus'd one to two of his Subjects, if that can be call'd an Affront, which is sought for out of Wantonness. Would it not be the same thing if by virtue of our Ancient Posession of Tellicherry, we were to play the same Game there as Mr Hopkins did at Divy; You would laugh at Us; Still We can prove our Possession, which is more than you can possibly do with regard to Divy. This Affair and that of Tanjour have made me digress from my original Subject, but I resume it and proceed to bring to light the Operations and Cheats of Mahomed Ally Cawn.

I have already had the Honour to tell you that I sent Muzepher Jung the Cowle he requested, but my Letter did not find him alive, an unfortunate Accident had sent him to his Grave, & his Uncle Salabet Jung Son of Nizam fill'd his Post. He espousing the Sentiments of his Predecessor did not hesitate to send me the Cowle I wrote for. I received it while I was near Chingee, and forwarded it immediately to Mahomed Ally Cawn. I was then in Company with Hussain Doast Cawn, who having collected a number of Horse, took the Rout of Chingee the latter end of March. Curiosity was the Reason of my Journey, I had a mind to see this Town of which so many extraordinary Things had been told me. When this was Satisfied I return'd here leaving Hussain Doast Cawn with our Troops & his, employ'd in reducing two or three Gov^rs^. of Forts who stood out a little. This Business did not hinder him from having an Eye on what pass'd with you at Trichinopoly. We had receiv'd Advice that the very day of our Departure, you had sent out a body of Troops, who were encamp'd between four & five Leagues to the Westward of Fort S^t^. David; This Motion which was indeed very Surprizing, gave us notice of your Designs; It was thought enough barely to have an Eye upon the Proceedings of this Detachment, without giving you the least Room to make use of any specious Pretences, which you was eager to find. No Notice was taken of the frequent Complaints the Inhabitants made of the Seizure of their Cattle and Provisions by your People; It was thought best that you should have all the blame on your Side, and it turn'd out exactly so, though you would not acknowledge it. The Nabob flatter'd himself upon the Assurances of Mahomed Ally Cawn's Envoy, that on the Receipt of the Cowle I sent him, he would Submit,

and give up the Fort of Trichinopoly, He was mistaken, The Envoy as well as his Master were Knaves that Acknowledg'd Nobody's Will, but their own and yours, the Bearers of my Letter & the Cowle were a long time before they could get Admittance to Mahomed Ally Cawn's Presence, He knew by his Emissary, what they had brought with them, He long doubted whether Salabet Jung had the same Sentiments as his Predecessor, and flatter'd himself that the unexpected Revolution caus'd by Muzepher Jung's Death might turn an Advantage to him, his Friends & Relations in vain us'd all their Interest to obtain the favour of this new Lord,Having been a Spectator, of all the Mischief of which Mahomed Ally Cawn had been the Principal Author, He did not think proper to alter the Dispositions of his Predecessor and being incens'd at his dispising the first Cowle, he had much ado to perswade himself to grant the Second, which he only sign'd not to discontent me. At last Mahomed Ally Cawn not being able to put it off any longer for fear of discovering too much Affectation by further Delay receiv'd my Letter & rais'd new difficulties to prevent his conforming to what he had himself propos'd ; He never intended it, Sometimes he said he had receiv'd Phirmaunds from Court, sometimes Perwanas from Gazedee Cawn then an Order from Salabat Jung, whose Authority at that Instant he acknowledged, directing him to pay the Chotoy to the Morattas; sometimes other reasons, but my Letter having left him no further Subterfuge and not being able to shift off any longer, He wrote me a Letter of which see the Translation.

"I have received the Letter you did me the favour to write me, by which "you inform me that you are much mortified to have taken the Trouble, of asking "Nabob Salabat Jung Behader, for the Cowle I wanted, to no purpose; and to "have vouchsaf'd hitherto to honour me with your wise Councils. These Re-"proches give me a great deal of Pain, I desire you will not impute any fault to "me, *You know I am no longer Master of my Actions.* I am chagrin'd & very much "surpriz'd to find that you think I have only been trying to cheat you ; I never "intended any such thing. Be perfectly persuaded, that I wish for nothing so "much as to be able to execute your Orders."

This Letter discovers the Gordion Knot, He was no longer Master of his Actions; I knew this & so did all India. The Proofs of his Slavery are going to appear in Multitudes, and in Strict Justice, the Troubles cannot be imputed to him ; Your Councils and the Slavery you hold him in are the Source of all the Mischief and keep him fast in a Rebellion of which he foresees the Consequences to himself and his Family. At the same time that he wrote me this Letter he sent me a Person call'd Naroo Pundet who had before made as useless a journey hither. All that this Man told me, confirm'd the Melancholy Situation his Master was in ; that hurried on by the Chiefs of your Troops, he could no longer act as Reason & his Duty prescrib'd to him. This Man's second Journey was as ineffectual as his first, His Master perform'd none of the Promises he made me by him.

Nabob Hussain Doast Cawn was eager to get away towards Trichinopoly ; The Season advanc'd which made him afraid of finding the Coleroon swell'd. It was no longer possible to hope to draw off Mahomed Ally Cawn by Negotiations ; Moderation and Patience were no longer proper Measures, It was necessary to enter upon Action, and this was the Resolution taken, The Army began their March from Tiramouly & took the Route towards the Coleroon. Yours which had made some Movements the Design of which did not perfectly appear, determin'd to get the Start of Hussain Doast Cawn's & in their way thought proper to make themselves Masters of a little Fort nam'd Vendachilum. This Act of Hostility of yours left no doubt of your Designs, You covered them always with the Name of Mahomed Ally Cawn and it was in his name that you took Possession of that little Place, where were only a few Peons got together, who thinking to screen themselves from your Attacks were cunning enough to hoist a white Flag in a false Idea that you would pay respect to it. These poor People who knew as well as the whole Province that Muzepher Jung and Salabat Jung his Successor, had put this part of their Dominions under the protection of our Monarch, thought they had a right to hoist his Colours ; The Officer

when he saw it suspended his Operations and gave you Advice of it, but you did not hesitate to send him Orders to make no account of it, but take Possession of the Fort, & pull down the Flag which was executed without Loss of Time. I have by me Declarations from the Principal Inhabitants of the Place; where this Operation is circumstantially describ'd. I thought it quite needless to write to you, I knew what would be the Consequence of my Complaint, besides you had dealt with us in such a manner, as put it out of our Power to enter into any Correspondence with You without Blushing. After this Exploit your Troops continu'd their March and were join'd at Wolconda by some of Mahomed Ally Cawn's Horse & Foot. The Nabobs Army advanc'd Slowly and encamp'd at last upon the Banks of a River, about two Leagues from your People and Mahomed Ally's near the Fort of Wolgonda, which it seems is pretty Strong. You left no means untried to tempt and engage the Governour to deliver it up to you; Neither your Promises nor Threats could work any Effect; The Commanders of your Troops provok'd at not being able to Succeed by Negotiations, took a Rosolution to attack & take it by open Force. They chose the Night for this Business, and your Troops push'd the Attack very briskly, but were as well receiv'd by the Governour, who in this Defence gave Proofs of his Valour and Fidelity at the same time, however fearing he might not be able to hold out, he sent Courier after Courier to our Army, to advise of the Danger he was in, & to desire immediate Assisstance; It was then Midnight, & impossible to march to him so speedily as he requested, but every thing was getting in readiness for it, when a Messenger arrived to inform us that your Troops were retreated with Loss and had even abandon'd their ancient Camp, to go further off out of the Cannon Shot of the Place. The necessary Dispositions being made in Hussain Doast Cawn's Army, they began their March at Day Light, and when they came near Wolgonda, perceiv'd your Army in Battle, who mov'd down in the best Order to attack our Troops, who had not had Time to form nor post their Artillery, so the first Discharges of your Troops caus'd a little Confusion among ours, whose Flank was expos'd to all the Fury of their Fire. Our Commander assisted by his Officers soon re-establish'd good Order, and our Artillery coming up as soon as it was posted, the Face of Affairs was presently chang'd your Troops resolv'd to retreat, and take Post in a Pagoda, which also they thought proper to quit at Midnight, leaving a great deal of their Baggage, some Cannon and a Mortar with several Bombs & other Stores. Ours who were encamp'd on the Ground you had left, hearing of this Retreat detach'd a Party of Horse and Seapoys, who oblig'd you to abandon some more of your Baggage which they made themselves Masters of. Your Troops retreated to a Place call'd Wootatoor, whence also these same Seapoys oblig'd them to decamp & give back quite to the Colderoon, The Seapoys still follow'd them forc'd them to cross the River & to quit almost all their Baggage, a great part of their Artillery and a considerable Number of Muskets, which fell to their Share. The crossing of this River which was vastly swell'd, added to all the Attacks they had before Sustain'd, diminish'd the Number of your Troops extremely, and the remainder retreated under the Walls of Trichinopoly. In these Operations our Troops were not concern'd. The Seapoys were the only Actors.

All these Losses on your Side gave infinite Chagrin to Mahomed Ally Cawn; He complain'd of his bad Success and these melancholy Moments made him dread future Misfortunes: Mr. Cope employ'd his Talents to make him easy, he had much ado to effect it, and that Moor durst not tell him what he felt inwardly. Mr. Gingins Commandant of your Army, join'd his Endeavours to Mr. Cope's, whether they convinc'd Mahomed Ally Cawn or not, his Letter will give us some Insight. The Colderoon being extreamly overflow'd, kept our Army a long time upon the Banks; Mahomed Ally Cawn thought proper to make use of the Opportunity to renew his Negotiations; some disconted [*sic*] Moments no doubt engag'd him to it, He saw his Situation, He was only a cloak to cover others, and his Authority was reduc'd to nothing; Let us see the Proofs in some Pieces He himself furnish'd us with in the Course of this new Negotiation, which it is proper to bring to Light. It began between Mr. D'auteuil and him, &

ended in requesting of me the Cowle of which the following is a Translation which I forwarded to Mr. Brenier who commanded in Mr. Dauteuil's Absence, he having left the Army for eight Days, with orders not to give it into his Hands, 'till he had executed the Promises made on his Side.

Here follows the Tenour of the Cowle word for word as he Sent it me.—

"I promise that the Cowle which Nabob Salabat Jung Behader sent you, "shall be perfectly executed. wherefore yourself and your Family may go with "your Effects wherever you think proper, because Nabob Salabat Jung Behader "has granted you and all that belong to you a Clearance of the Accounts your "deceas'd Father ow'd to the Nabob's Treasure, and which you are answerable "for as far as the Year of the Hegra 1160. If you are inclin'd to come & see me, "you may do it freely, I further promise that no one shall molest you on the Road "either to this Place or to Court, and that I and my Nation will protect You and "your Family wherever you are. By the Help of God I will obtain for you, from "Nabob Salabat Jung Behader, the Government of the Countries of Chicacul, "Rajamandrum, Elour & Moutafanager, and of two fine Forts with proper Jageers "for the Government of these two Forts, which are Dependancies of the Kingdom "of Golcondah. By the Help of God I also hope to make You the happiest among "your Fellows, I will be Security for the Success of all your Affairs; I call Jesus "and Mary to Witness, and swear by the Evangelist that I will execute the Pro- "mises I make you. You may receive the Present Cowle as coming on the part "of the King my Master, of the Company and of myself."

At the Bottom of the Cowle was writ.

"I desire you will not insist on my coming to Pondicherry, and order the "Commander of your Army to pay regard to what I write him."

Here follows the Answer he made to the Advice I gave him of the Cowl's being sent.

"I have received the Letter you did me the favour to write me, by which "you advise me that you have sent the Cowle I requested to the Commander of "your Troops. He has wrote me that if I will send him a Person of Note, he will "deliver me the Cowle by him; *The Guards here watch so narrowly that I cant "possibly send a considerable Person to Mr. Brenier, If I do it must be quite Secretly. "This is what I am endeavouring at, & in case I cannot Succeed I shall write to him to "send me the Cowle by Hircaras,* As soon as I receive it I shall follow your Orders "for I put perfect Confidence in your Cowle and am perswaded Mr. Brenier will "execute your Intentions.

The following Letter was address'd to Mr. Brenier.

"I received with pleasure the Letter of the Lord & Governour Zafer Jung "Behader, and the two you wrote me, by which you advise that Mr. Dauteuil "being out of Order is return'd to Pondicherry, & that you command [in] his "Place by Order of the Lord and Governour Zafer Jung Behader that it was proper "for me to send a Person of Distinction to receive the Cowle that Lord has "transmitted for me, *I am not able to express how Strictly the Centinels of those that "are here do their Duty. It is very difficult to get a Hircara out from hence, how "then is it possible to have Leave to send you a Person of Note. I am however "doing my Endeavours and I hope please God to be able to bring it about Shortly.* I "send you a Model of a Writing which I desire you will draw out, and put your "Seal to, and then send it me. I wait with Impatience for the Cowle from the "Lord Zapher Jung Behader, for which Reason dont Stay for my People, but "send it me carefully by your own. I keep in my Heart the Friendship I bare to "the Lord Zapher Jung Behader. You are not Ignorant of that which "Mr. Dauteuil has for me, I desire you will grant me yours and let me know if "Mr. Dauteuil is better &ca."

In a Note inclos'd in the Letter, the following was wrote.

"All that is wrote in the accompanying Letter should not come to the Knowledge "of any Body, but yourself, and your Interpreter; I act with the same Secrecy here; "Till all the Affairs are publish'd, it is proper to keep them a great Secret. When

" *you send me your People reccommend it to them to say they are my Spies, If any one*
" *questions them they must take care to be quite Silent on what is passing.*

This Negotiation grew very teadious & Mahomed Ally Cawn was press'd to conclude it. Here follow some Letters he wrote to Me & Mr Dauteuil setting forth the Reasons that prevented him; The first was to me.

"I have receiv'd the obliging Letter you was so friendly as to write me and " understand all that you tell me The Time of the Agreement I concluded is out " the 4th of the month Jelay; This Term draws nigh and *I am not my own Master* " *to [finish] my Affairs.* This being the Case how can I conclude them so soon, " I will however do my utmost not to fail in my word. *On Account of the absolute* " *power of those that are here I am oblig'd to frame some Pretences to terminate my* " *Affairs.* I do not doubt of the sincerity of your Sentiments, You repeat them " in the Letter you have just wrote me, You will be inform'd of the rest by Abdul " Cader; I know the sooner I finish the less I shall suffer, for which reason you " need not urge much on this Subject

Now come the Letters he wrote to Mr Dauteuil.

" I have received your Letters. My Term with you expires the 4th of the Month " Jelay, which will come very soon. *I dont know how I shall finish my Affairs by that* " *time, Consider that I am not Master of my own Actions,* I will however do my utmost " not to fail in my word and *that I may not see those that are here against me, I will* " *contrive some Pretences to keep me from being Suspected.* I am not ignorant that " the sooner I conclude my Affairs, the more it will be to my Advantage and the " longer I delay, the more I shall suffer, for which Reason you did not urge much " to me on this Subject. Abdul Cader will acquaint you with all the News.

Another

"I have receiv'd your Letter, Abdul Cader is arriv'd here, and has inform'd " me of every thing. Your Message to me by him is very polite, but you write to " me in very harsh Terms, which Surprizes me and creates Doubts. Affairs of " Consequence are not so easily concluded, & when People are in a hurry to finish " then they always go ill. You are a Man of Genius and Capacity therefore I think " it needless to add more. *I must look after some Pretence to send back those that are* " *here,* I have a sincere Value for you, and have not two opinions about you. I " beg of you not to be discontented with me. I send back Abdul Cader with my " Receipt for Nabob Salabat Jung's Letter, As soon as he arrives with You " dispatch him to me with the Cowle. *In case your Enemies who are in my Service* " *should stop me under pretence that I owe them some Pay, You must then take me* " *under your protection.* I desire you will promise me this in writing. He who " does not dread Death fears nothing. What Abdul Cader tells me from you " comforts me and makes me easy &ca.

Many more Letters from the same Person might be transcrib'd here containing the same Reasons & shewing the Embarassment Mahomed Ally Cawn was in, but this would be a needless Repetition, and add no Force to the Proofs produc'd in the foregoing. It is plain from them, that Mahomed Ally Cawn endeavour'd to bring about an Accommodation, that every thing he demanded was granted, and that he lays the whole Blame of the Delay in the Execution of his Promises, upon You and your Troops. It appears in these same Letters, that it is no longer he that continues the Troubles, but you Sir and that he is only a Cloak that you make use of to cover your Operations as much as possible. The Sequel will prove further that not only you alone keep up the Troubles, but that you make in-effectual Efforts to cover them for the Sake of continuing the Mischiefs. But the Foundation you build on are so weak, that they fall on the first reading these Pieces which will help you to bring them to Light.

Mahomed Ally Cawns Negotiation stopp'd here and Abdul Cader, of which so much is said in the Letters, was order'd to retire, for there was Room to think he was as much or more your Spy than Mahomed Ally Cawn's Agent to get him a Peace. During this fruitless Negotiation, You thought proper to start a new Pretence, which you thought invincible, & not to be contested, to support the Right you had usurp'd of continuing the War in these Parts; You had kept it a

long time secret and without declaring it to any one continued your Operations. At last when our Troops jointly with Chunda Saib's had entered into the Trichinopoly Country, You thought proper to write us, in a Letter of the 4th of August O.S, that Mahomed Ally Cawn had mortgag'd Trichinopoly, and his Dependancies to you sometime before.

You wrote the same thing to Nabob Hussain Doast Cawn in the following Terms, a little more extensive than in Ours.

"In consideration of some Money lent Nabob Anaverdy Cawn Behader, He "last Year gave me the Kingdom & Fort of Trichinopoly in Security, I am in-"form'd that your Troops have seiz'd upon these Territories, are making Distur-"bances and receiving the Revenues, which is not proper where there is a Bond "of Friendship, wherefore I desire you will give Orders, that these Troubles be put an end to.

Mr. Gingins one of the Commanders of your Troops at Trichinopoly explains himself in another manner by way of Protest which he sent to Mr Dauteuil. See how he begins.—

"Whereas by an Act dated in July 1750 all the Country of Trichinopoly, "with its places and Dependancies were made over to the Honble Company of "Merchants of England trading to the East Indies; In consequence of this Cession "the said Country is become the Property of the Honourable English Company "who accordingly took Possession of it. That you may not plead Cause of "Ignorance I give you Notice of it, and protest against all Acts of Hostility that "the French Forces are doing, or may do against the said Lands or Country "either by themselves or in Conjunction with Chunda Saib the declared Enemy of our Nation.

These three Declarations are different, especially the two Last. In the first you say barely that Mahomed Ally Cawn had sometime since mortgag'd Trichinopoly and its Dependancies to You. In Nabob Hussain Doast Cawn's you explain that 'tis on Account of some Money, & that the Engagement was made the Year before, and conclude with telling him that as he is your Friend, It was not proper for him to Act as he did. Mr. Gingins is quite plain, He says the Kingdom of Trichinopoly was given to the English Company, that the Country belongs to them and that Chunda Saib is a declard Enemy to your Nation. These Contradictions, in the two last particularly, plainly shew the Difficulties you labour under to find a specious Pretence for all your Operations; By your Account the Kingdom is only Mortgag'd, by Mr. Gingin's it is given you. According to you there is a Friendship between you and Nabob Hussain Doast Cawn, the other says he is the Declar'd Enemy of your Nation. What Contradictions, and what may not be inferr'd from them, What Thoughts will not arise on the two Titles of Friend and Enemy; you give him the first and are yet seizing Countries, not in the Dependance of Trichinopoly and plundering the rest. Mr Gingins entitles him a declar'd Enemy of the Nation; Shew Sir, that he has hitherto exercis'd one Act of Hostility against your Settlements or against any of his own Territories that are bound in Interest with you by Commerce, Prove the least Fact and then Mr Gingins will have Room to Say he is the declar'd Enemy of the English. That you are his, has long been out of Doubt, it is therefore trifling with him to talk of Friend, whilst you are taking some of his Territories, & burning, destroying and ravaging the rest. These contradictions being expos'd, it is now to be examin'd whether these Deeds of Gift or Mortgage could hold good; whether they really subsisted; or whether Mahomed Ally Cawn ever had Power to mortgage a Kingdom of such Importance, much less to give it. The Time of this Deed is shewn by you and Mr Gingins; in your Letter to the Nabob you say last Year, and Mr Gingins in his Protest mentions the Month July 1750. This then is the time this Deed was fram'd. Could Mahomed Ally Cawn have the Boldness, while his Master was present, to enter into an Engagement for a Kingdom of such Importance, Would Nazir Jung, who refus'd you the most simple Perwanas, ever have consented to such an Act, and if Mahomed Ally Cawn was so far out of his Senses, as to do such a thing underhand what Force could it be of; but how shall

We reconcile the Possibility of the Existance of this Act; with the former Declaration Mr Lawrence makes his Letter to Nazir Jung, that Mahomed Ally Cawn had denied all the Agreements before made with him, & in another part of the same Letter, that the Nation had not been recompens'd. This Letter being wrote in the month of September 1750 after his Defeat, evidently proves that the Act did not Subsist in July and that it could not be made since. Mahomed Ally Cawn was no longer in Circumstances to do it, not only with Regard to a Grant of such Consequence, but even of the most Paltry Village, His Lot, after the two Battles which reduc'd him to a private Man, was very precarious, and to all appearance then, he had nothing further to hope for in this part of India. It is then evident that if this Act exists, it could not have been made in July 1750 nor in the Course of that Year, whence it is easy to conclude that it could never Subsist at all. It is therefore now to be examin'd whether Mahomed Ally Cawn was empower'd to do it, either at the Time mention'd or afterwards. It may be easily concluded that he would never have dar'd to think of it, while his Master was present; after Nazir Jung was Dead, and another acknowledg'd in his Place on as good Authority as the deceas'd had, Mahomed Ally Cawn certainly lost all his Right from that Instant, if he ever had any by Virtue of his Fathers Government, and that he was afterwards no better than a Rebel against Muzepher Jung who succeeded Nazir Jung and against Salabat Jung who now fills the same Place authoris'd by Patents from the King, Admit even that he was lawful Governour of the Kingdom of Trichinopoly, Did not the Mortgage or Gift of so considerable a Province declare him that Moment a Rebel to his King & a Traitor to his Master Salabat Jung. What Force could such an Act carry, even in your own Opinion; would You ever dare to produce it before Mahomed Ally Cawn's Masters; What Effect then do you think this Deed, if it Subsists, will have upon your Superiours in Europe, will they not discover the Falsity of it; They have too much Penetration & are too well acquainted with the Bounds of a simple Governour who in reality are no better than Renters and almost always Domesticks of the Principal Lord that employs them; Would they give Credit, they cannot Validity to Acts of this Sort, the most they can think is that these Governours have Power to mortgage some Villages for a time, but even then they are always answerable for the Revenues to their Head Master. You thought Sir to make yourself a Shield of this pretended Grant or Mortgage, but did not consider at the time you publis'd it, that you was making yourself criminal for Mahomed Ally Cawn's Rebellion and Supporting a Traitor & a Rebel. But as I have before said to what lengths are not People hurried away, if Justice is not the Rule of the Proceedings they would Support against the Truth. Every thing that comes into their Heads is made use of, one Blunder draws on another and they only [heap.] Error upon Error, Otherwise how can this Mortgage or Grant be reconcil'd with the Treaty this Rebel has lately made with the Raja of Mysore, by which he is engag'd to give him up Trichinopoly and it's Dependancies, in consideration of an annual Pension of eight Lack of Rupees, which this Raja has promis'd to allow him. It will be hard for you to reconcile this Treaty with yours; All that you can say on the Subject of either will only serve to prove the Fraud and Rebellion of a Traitor to give away his Masters Possessions in the manner We see. Give me leave further to ask you why you were a Year in publishing this pretended Grant and why you did not take Possession of the Kingdom at the Time the Deed was deliver'd you. There is no reason I think to make much Reflection to find out the true Reason; It is self evident. You make a Shew of this Act which never Subsisted to try if it is possible to colour your Conduct; You have too much understanding not to perceive the Weakness of such a Support, 'tis however the Appearance you would willingly put upon Things. 'Tis true this Idea sprung up a little late, You kept it no doubt for your last Resource. Mahomed Ally Cawn made use of others, the Source is with him, and whenever they fail He knows how to frame new. It is proper therefore, that you may not be ignorant of any part of his Management, to expose to Light the Shifts he makes use of jointly with you. I shall produce the principal ones. The first

from which he thought to draw great Advantages were Letters he said he had receiv'd from Gazedy Cawn and another Lord who advis'd him the Emperor had given the Decan Country and it's Dependancies to the former, That this Gazedy Cawn had given him the Government of the Carnateck and of Trichinopoly till further Orders. This was the first Objection he offered for not conforming to Salabat Jung's Cowle which was granted on my Petition; I gave him an Answer on this Subject to which he had nothing to reply. But it is proper to explain who this Gazedey Cawn is and what were his Views.

This Lord, elder Brother to Nazir Jung & Son of the same Slave, was a Hostage in the Moguls Court as Security for the fidelity of Nazam his Father whose too great power gave Umbrage to the Court of the Great Mogul. This Lord hearing of his Fathers Death and that Nazir Jung had taken Possession of the Dominions & Riches of the Deceas'd could not see with a contented Eye so considerable a Change and so disadvantagious for him, He was extreamly chagrin'd, but his Circumstances did not permit him to oppose his Brother openly He thought it better to create Divisions in his own Family, and to this End engag'd the Great Mogul to order his Nephew Muzepher Jung to take Possession of the Decan; The Consequences of this are well known. Gazedey Cawn inform'd of his Brother's Death & that Muzepher Jung was acknowledg'd by the whole Army, fear'd this new Competitor as well as the former, and prevail'd so far on the Great Mogul as to obtain the same Order, in favour of Salabat Jung, as had been before Granted for Muzepher Jung; This was the eldest of his Brothers, who was only reliev'd from Nazir Jung's Prison to go into his Successors, & could therefore have made no Use of this Order, had not Death put Muzepher Jung out of the Way. When the Order arriv'd Salabat Jung had been establis'd some Days, and acknowledg'd by the whole Army, it was therefore receiv'd with the customary Honours, and serv'd to conform the young Lord's Authority. This was not Gazedey Cawn's Intentions, He concluded on the contrary that the Order would have created Disturbances, which might have turn'd out to his Advantage, but Providence had destin'd otherwise and what was intended to cause nothing but Confusion only serv'd to establish Tranquillity to the new Possessor, and secure him the Fidelity of the Lords of Decan, who came in Crouds to give him the strongest Proofs. Gazedey Cawn driven to Despair by this Accident, which he could not foresee, obtain'd from the Mogul the same Order for himself; Authoriz'd by this, He pretended that his Brother only look'd on him as his Lieutenant, and thought to intimidate him by making a Shew of marching from Delhy, & encamping a League or two from the Town, pretending there to make Preperations for the assembling of Troops to come and attack his Brother; He, supported by the Orders of his Prince, march'd on without troubling himself about this Proceeding and arrived without the least Opposition at Aurengabad the Principal Seat of his Government. Gazedey Cawn in the meantime was writing to all the Lords of Dekan to bring them over to his Interest and create Troubles. Mahomed Ally Cawn was the only one that gave into it; All the Rest kept fast to their Duty. You know Sir, that a Proposal of this sort could not have been more conveniently plac'd than in the Hands of Mahomed Ally Cawn, Gazedey Cawn seeing the little Effect of his Proceedings, and the bad Success of his Opperations founded on an ill contriv'd policy, after repeated Orders from the Mogul took a Resolution to return to Delhy & discharge a very inconsiderable Number of Horse, who had enlisted under his Banner. The Mogul to comfort him gave him one of his first Posts of the Empire. The Great Patent, which Nizam and Nazir Jung never could obtain, was dispatch'd to Salabat Jung, who receiv'd it with as much Grandeur as Satisfaction. This Stroke drove Gazedey Cawn to Despair, and he will be much more so, when he hears of the compleat Victory this young Lord at the Head of 150 thousand Men has obtain'd over Nana Son of Bijarow whose power threatn'd the Throne of the Great Mogul. What Favours can this Emperor shew him adequate to so important a Service.

This same Gazedey Cawn when he wrote to Mahomed Ally Cawn sent a Letter to the same Purport for Hussain Doast Cawn and one for me, which shews his

Scheme was to blow up the Fire of Division, nor was it possible to discover by such Writings whose Right was strongest, Mahomed Ally Cawn's or Hassain Doast Cawn's; the former therefore never ventur'd to make a Shew of them but one time and You sir, never mention'd them once in your Letters, You was not ignorant how Affairs went at Delhy, and before I finish this Letter I will make it appear that you was perfectly acquainted with the Orders issued in favour of Salabat Jung.

I proceed to shew you the Conduct of Mahomed Ally Cawn; my Answer as I have before said put it out of his power to reply; He was driven in the next Letter to tell me that he had just receiv'd an Order from Salabat Jung to pay the Morattas a certain Sum allow'd them upon the Territories of the Moors; which made him apprehend, that this Lord did not exactly execute the Promise he had made him, not to require any Account of his Father's or his Debts. At this Instant he acknowledg'd Salabat Jungs Authority, because it was convenient to his Knavery; His Doubts on that Subject, ceas'd as soon as he found it might serve to prolong the Time. My Answer was in few Words; Deliver up your Fort to Hussain Doast Cawn, He will be commission'd to put Salabat Jung's Orders in Execution. This Answer had no more Effect than my former, It hinder'd him however from producing any new Pieces, which he had made use of to find some Reason for evading his Submission, and of Which I always shew'd him the Lightness. All these Proceedings of Mahomed Ally Cawn, and the Pieces on which he founded them, have led me far; They requir'd all the explination I have given them. I still think it proper, before I return to the Operations of our Army which I left on the Banks of the Colderoon to prove what I had said above, that you was not ignorant of what pass'd at Delhy, in favour of Salabat Jung; Himself advis'd you of it by a Letter of which he thought proper to send me a Copy and I shall insert a Translation of it here, also of the Phirmaund the Great Mogul has given him for the Decan Country and its Dependancies. These two Pieces will prove that you cou'd not be ignorant of the Lawful Authority of Salabat Jung, and besides the Advice you had from him, You had the same Information from your Spies, which he is not Ignorant you keep about him. To these two I shall add a Letter he wrote to his Rebellious Subject Mahomed Ally Cawn, which last will shew the Goodness of him that penn'd it; a Goodness which Mahomed Ally Cawn was no way deserving of. He has not fail'd to be sure to transmit you a Copy.

Letter from Salabat Jung to the Govr. of Cuddalore.

"I am to acquaint you that I have sometime since receiv'd two Letters wrote "in the Great Moguls own Hand, by which he professes a great Friendship for me, "In one of them he mentions he would give me the Government of the Decan; "and Thanks to the Almighty on the Second of the Month Zeacada, I receiv'd a "Phirmaund by which he appoints me Subidar of this Province. The Arrival of "this Piece has made easy, all those of a pure heart and Such as bore good Will to "me, but had a quite contrary Effect on the Heart of Such as had other Ideas, It "fill'd them with Despair. The Phirmaund at last clear'd up all Doubts, and I "send you inclos'd a Copy."

"I have wrote you often that I have given the Government of Trichinopoly to "Nabob Chunda Saib and that Mahomed Ally Cawn was a Rebellious Subject, and "had committed so many Crimes that he no longer deserv'd Pardon, that you had al- "ways been obedient to the Orders of my deceas'd Father Nizam Il Mulk Behader "& consequently that you did very ill to give Assistance to this Rebellious Subject, "I hear that whatever Prohibitions I have given you on this Subject have had no 'Effect and that you can continue to Support him all in your power, which sur- 'prizes me infinitely. You should remember that it is your Business to sell and 'buy & nothing more, why then do you concern yourself in assisting a Rebel; God 'is just & has punish'd your Rashnesss, for your Troops join'd with those of 'Mahomed Ally have been beat and a great many kill'd. The present is to advise 'you again that I am Subidar of Decan; I have now the Phirmaund before me 'therefore by whose Order or what Right does Mahomed Ally Cawn make War with

"Chunda Saib. I sent him long ago two Cowles promising that no Harm should "be done to him, but he would not make use of them. I now write to him again "to quit all his Ideas, and come to me You who are in the Number of his Friends "should advise him to depend upon the Good Will I still bear him and let him know "he may come to me with perfect Security that I shall give him a Jageer and another Post to make him easy; If he knows his Advantage in following the Advice "you give him, it will be better for him, on the contrary if he does not he will "meet with deserv'd punishment. The Europeans are People of understanding and "think well, I am surpriz'd that you who are one should act in Conjunction with "him. What are your Intentions ? what Mischiefs will it bring upon you & nothing else. You have lost your Reputation and will lose more. In short I advise "you to abandon this Rebel, & mind your Commerce, Buying & selling is your "Trade and nothing further ; Mind nothing but this and no one will molest you. "If on the contrary you continue to assist him, I give you warning that your Trade "and settlements will Suffer, and you'll meet with your Deserts. All the Advice "I have given you above is out of my Goodness, Make use of it and behave as you "did in my Fathers Life time, if not thank yourself for all the Consequences"

And underneath is writ in Salabat Jung's own hand.

"Let this Order be punctually follow'd"

Phirmaund from the Great Mogul by which he gives the Subidarship of Decan to Nabob Salabat Jung.

"Let my most dear, well beloved & faithfull Subject Sayet Mahomed Ally "Cawn Behader Salabat Jung always have hopes in my favour, and know in this "time of Joy and Content, in regard to the Fidelity which has reign'd in his Family, "from Father to Son ; I have nominated him and by these Presents appoint him "Subidar of the Province of Decan in the stead & place of Bachy Il Mulk Gazedey "Cawn Behader Firoze Jung in the same manner & with the same Authority as "had the Subidars his Predecessors, wherefore He should return Thanks to my "Mightiness for the favour I have done him, and in consequence of this Order, "enter upon the Government of his Province, establish good Order there, punish "the Rebels and all that may dare act contrary to this, give Succour & Assistance "to all the Nabob's of his Dependance keeping up a good Harmony among them, "secure in their Priviledges the Mouteseddees establish'd by me, take care of my "Subjects, seeing that due Justice is done according to usual Custom, prevent "their being molested by Tyrants, which are to be extirpated as much as possible, "collect the Annual Revenues due from the Jemidars according to former Practice. "Let this Supreme Order be punctually obey'd for such is my Will. Given the 11th "of the Month Ramezan & the Fou[r]th Year of my Reign."

Translation of Salabat Jung's Letter to Mahomed Ally Cawn.

"Prais'd be Almighty God, I am to acquaint you that I have receiv'd in due "time two Letters written in the Great Mogul Emperors own hand, by which he "professes a great Friendship for me; I have lately received the Phirmaund he "was pleas'd to send me by which he appoints me Subidar of the Province of Decan "and its Dependancies, ordering me to punish & Chastize all such as act contrary to his Supreme Will ; I send you herewith Copy of this Phirmaund, that you may not pretend Cause of Ignorance. You cannot doubt that this Phirmaund gives me great pleasure; I have offier'd up my thanks to the Great Master of the Universe ; The Arrival of this Piece has fill'd all with Joy that have pure Hearts, & bear good Will to my Greatness, has clear'd up every doubt and left nothing more to desire.

"I sent you sometime ago two Cowles according to your Desire, by which I "told you that you and all your Family might come to my Presence with perfect "Security. The Advice I gave you was such as would be follow'd by all Sorts of "People that have good Sense ; They have had no Effect upon you, for notwithstanding all the Orders I gave you to deliver up the Fort of Trichinopoly to Nabob "Chunda Saeb, you have yet done nothing, but on the contrary declar'd War "against him and endeavour'd to keep up the Troubles in the Country, I have put "under his Government. By what Right or by whose Order have you acted in "this manner. All People of good Sense know that Subjects obedient to their

"Masters gather Flowers for themselves; Rebels on the contrary find nothing but "Thorns. What Advantage has the War you are making been to You. It has "only occasion'd a great Loss to the English. Your Father Aneverdy Cawn was "faithfull to his Master & his Fidelity was rewarded by the Trust of Honourable "Posts. You do not tread in his Steps, and are ruining yourself by following the "Wicked Councils of People who at the Bottom aim at nothing but your Destruc-"tion. What Advantage can this Rebellion give you, what End will it produce? "The Loss of your Reputation, What do you fear from me! I am of a Temper to "pardon such as repent of their Faults. I do not breath Vengeance, but receive "all such as acknowledge their Weakness & come to implore my Mercy; I do not "thirst after the Blood of my Subjects, you may therefore with Perfect Security give "up your Fort to Chunda Saib and come to me. I will give you a proper reception. "A little Obedience on your Side would make you happy. I write you all this on "Condition that you make use of it, if on the Contrary you do not I shall know "how to punish you; Reflect on all this and take the good part; Know that the "Master has a Right to do all that he thinks proper."

Underneath is writ in his own hand.

"If you had follow'd the Council I gave you, You would have been happy; "If you had walk'd in your Fathers Steps, You would not have been a rebellious "Subject. You have done neither one nor th'other and I am yet willing to pass it "all over. You are fallen into the darkest Blindness, Endeavour so open your "Eyes, acknowledge your Fault and ask Pardon, otherwise thank yourself for all "that may happen to You; Do not run to ruin Headlong, this is the last Advice "I give you."

The Perusal of these Pieces by a Judicious & impartial Reader, will shew him many Objects to make an Impression on him not to be diminish'd by any thing you can say or write. Truth appears in it's full Lustre & at the same time the most remarkable Goodness as well to your Nation as to a Subject who has no merit, but Rebellion; I shall shew before I have done, that he is equally ungratefull to Gazedey Cawn, who he wanted to make his Shield, at the same time that he was endeavouring to withdraw himself from any Dependence on the Governours of Decan. This Circumstance will compleat the Proof that you could not have made a worse Choice than engaging yourself with such a Subject, but you thought it might contribute to the End propos'd by your Predecessors & You Sir; This Object is so far rooted in you, that it does not give you Liberty to admit what common Politeness requires from us, & what the Law of Nations prescribes to you. You push'd this Affectation of Contempt to such a Length as to put the Bearers of Salabat Jung's Letter into Prison, fo[r]getting at that Instant what the most common Custom prescribes, even in War. What end could this Contempt answer, unless you wanted to add to the Resentment of a Lord that you had before too far provok'd. This Conduct colour it which way you please will always appear ill plac'd & done without thinking of Consequences, but what crime could you charge the Bearers of these Letters with; They obey'd their Master, Tis him that you wantonly aim'd your Affront at. Do you think your Employers will be pleas'd with such an Affectation on your part, I can tell you beforehand, no; and that it will prove to them, that you neglect nothing to bring on the ruin of their Trade.

I return to [our] Troops join'd with Hussain Doast Cawn's whom I left encamp'd on the Banks of the Colderoon, where they were detain'd by the overflow[s] of the River and the Shuffling Negotiations of Mahomed Ally Cawn. Seeing at last that neither one, nor the other drew to any End, they took a Resolution to pass the River & get possession of the Fort of Colhery, and then to cross the second Branch call'd the Cavery and advance near the Walls of Trichinopoly; At this Juncture not satisfied with the Troubles you caus'd in those parts, you thought proper to get together some Troops, Peons &c[a]. at Madrass who march'd from thence to Arcot where finding no body to guard the Fort, they took Possession of it in the Name of Mahomed Ally Cawn, and of all the Places about it where your People could go without Difficulty. It was easy to see the Design of this Diversion but it had not the Effect you hop'd; They were contented with detaching

a few Horse and Seapoys from the Army & joining some of our Troops, who as soon as they were assembled made the best of their Way to Arcot, not with a Design to besiege the Fort, but to starve out the Garrison; however the Commanders got an 18 Pounder from Gingee & some small Guns from Velour with which they endeavour'd to beat down the Defences, while they were making a Breach with the eighteen Pounder. Mortified that this Scheme had not succeeded to your Wish and that Trichinopoly was almost block'd up, you thought proper to enter into an Alliance with one Morarow a Moratta Chief who generally resides about thirty Leagues from Arcot; This Chief whose only Merit consists in a continual Exe[r]cise of such detestable Piracy as had made him an Abhorrence even to his own Countrymen, eagerly seiz'd upon the Offers you made him in which you was excellently seconded by one Sumpetrow an Agent of Mahomed Ally Cawn's Father. He did not come himself but sent his Brother with a number of Horse. The Ravages you was assur'd these Robbers would make, could not work the least Impression upon you; No matter at what price We satisfy our Passions provided it may contribute to our Ends; This was your way of Thinking, The Misery of the People could not move you. These Pirates proclaim'd their Approach by Fire, Robberies and Ravages such as only themselves could invent, and at the same time be capable of putting in Execution. Their Arrival had it's usual Effect, that is every one flew out of the Way, to escape being the Victims of these Pirates, who are at the same time the worst Troops in the Universe. The Alarm and Fright that these People always cause among the Inhabitants of the Country reach'd our Moors Chiefs. They did not fear being attack'd but Starv'd. However before they took Measures for leaving the Fort, which was reduc'd to the last Extremity, These Chiefs thought proper to give an Assault, which prov'd unsuccessfull & which determin'd them two days after to retire under Velour, where they might be furnish'd with Provisions with less Difficulty. The Morattas having lodg'd themselves in a Pass to cut off a Convoy I was sending to the Army were surpriz'd by a Detachment of thirty white Men & 300 Seapoys who made themselves Masters of their Camp, and almost all the Plunder of every kind, that these Robbers had already pick'd up in the Province. Their Loss of Men was considerable and above 300 of their Horses were taken. They did not stand still after this Shock, but fled to your People at Arcot, whence they came together to give Battle to ours, who were mov'd from Velour & encamp'd at Arney. These brave Morattas disappear'd on the first Volley and after your People had canonaded with ours to little Effect, and nothing decisive; Both Sides retir'd, Ours towards Chetteput & yours to Timmery. These same Morattas, after having committed a deal of Ravage drew off discontented, and went 'tis said to join their worthy Chief, who is to the Westward of Trichinopoly in the Mysore Country; We are expecting the event of what is plotting with an Ally of this Renown'd Personage, and worthy of the Rebel you are Supporting without caring to foresee the Melancholy Consequences that must naturally result from such Alliances which will appear to your Superiours in Europe utterly unworthy of the Subjects of the King of Britain, especially that of the Morattas, of such a Specie as this Head of the Banditte takes care to entertain his Service. What Advances did not this same Chief make to me & Hussain Doast Cawn to be entertain'd on our Side. I have the Proofs in my Hand, but I always evaded his Offers for Reasons that Christians & all that are not Rul'd by their Passions, should have ever before them. It will be a grievous thing to your Nation that they are liable to be reproach'd and made accountable for the dreadful Ravages that your Alliance with them occasion'd in the above place; Ravages that create Honor & call to mind those that the same Robbers committed during Nazir Jung's Expedition. Besides what must the Moors think, What will Salabat Jung and the great Mogul on what passes at Arcot, where your own People, the Morattas have no further Hand in it, raze and demolish the Handsomest Buildings in the Town; Whence do you derive your Right; If you do pretend you are Supporting Mahomed Ally Cawn's, 'tis with no other design to ruin this Province and it's capital Town, under that Cloak. With the same intention no doubt your People, retiring from

Conjeveram, committed the most cruel Excesses there, and the more improperly, because the Commander of your Troops in that place forgot neither Promises nor Entreaties to prevail on the Inhabitants to return thither; a Proceeding that render'd what follow'd the more detestable. You support, you say, the Rights of the King which are those of Mahomed Ally, and still leave no means unpractis'd to ruin this Princes Dominions. This Protection of yours which was never requested by any but a Rebel, is a Melancholy Affair, to those whose Rights you pretend to be defending, and you can expect nothing but a Reward of Misfortune to your whole Nation, which you have involved a little too Blindly.

All these Ravages of yours as well as those committed by your Allies the Morattas have not prevail'd on Hussain Doast Cawn to deal in the same manner by you. Altho' he has very good Authority for it, from the Examples you are every Moment giving him; Your Garrisons unprovided with Men, which your Masters entertain for their Security at a great Expence, offer him fair Opportunities every Day, It is in his Power too, while you keep your Troops shut at Trichinopoly Arcot and Trimmery, not only to destroy them but even to exclude you from them for ever, and you not be able to excuse yourselves before your Masters. But he wants to see how far Passion can hurry Men, that have never been offended & to render you more criminal towards him & towards your Superiours.

I am still to Shew you that Mahomed Ally Cawn is not only a Rebel to Salabat Jung, but full of Ingratitude to his Brother Gazedey Cawn, of whom he wanted to make a Shield while his only Design was to withdraw himself from the Government of Both. I have a Proof of what he writes to the Nabob of Bengal who by way of Parenthesis treats him as an insignificant Subject which he really is, as will be shewn. I find then in a Letter this Rebel writes to the Nabob of Bengal what follows.

"I hear that the Departure of Nizam Il Mulk Behader Firoze Jung (Gazedey "Cawn) is again deferr'd and that Salabat Jung's Agents, assisted by the French "Succours, are regulating the whole Decan and also supporting Chunda Saib, "That Salabat Jung's Vakeels at Court are soliciting, by Means of the Vizirs, the "Kings Phirmaund in his Name for the Government of Decan; This is a young Man "without any Experience, & guided entirely by the People about him, If it should "please God that he obtains the Moguls Phirmaunds, the Affairs on this Coast "will be more and more embroil'd, for he will continue to support Chunda Saib, "and then the Perwanas and Letter of Firoze Jung will be useless and of no "Advantage to me. I am over head and Ears in debt by the great Expence I "have been oblig'd to be at, which will terminate in pure Loss. I have no Protector "but you, I hope you will please to do all in your power to obtain the Phirmaunds "in my Name in the same Form as they were given to Saudetulla Cawn, that is, "depending directly on the Court & not on Decan.

This Article acertains the Rebellion of Mahomed Ally Cawn towards Salabat Jung; to him the Phirmaunds were deliver'd so the Letter and Perwanas of Firoze Jung Gazedey Cawn are of no force & by his own Account become useless to him; He therefore proclaims himself a Rebel to his true Master.

His unhappy Situation is always before his Eyes; He is over head and Ears in Debt, His empty Purse bespeaks him nothing but a Melancholy Future; To whom is he oblig'd for this Emptiness? I leave you the Judge. At last he speaks openly on the Subject of Gazedey Cawn. He does not like to be under his Orders any more than Salabat Jung's. His ingratitude hurries him not to care to acknowledge the Sons of Nizam, The Benefactor of his Family and himself; He wants to be Independant, Here ends the Ambition of the Bastard of a Tomtom Fellow. Gazedey Cawn by his Retreat & Revacation could be of no further Use to him, He therefore quits him & endeavours to hook in with another, but no doubt to as little Effect as all his other Attempts have hitherto been I had therefore reason to say that this Man, in whatever Light you think proper to place him, is no better than a Rebel, a Traitor and an ungrateful Wretch, A Rebel to his King, for not submitting to his Orders; a Traitor to Salabat Jung for not acknowledging

his Authority and ungrateful both to him and his Brother for endeavouring to withdraw himself from the Obedience of both, It is plain the Nabob of Bengal makes but little Account of him, since he desires him in the same Letter to make use of higher Terms with Respect to him, See what he says on the Subject.

" The higher Terms your Letters are fill'd with in regard to me, the more " Respect People will shew me for which Reason I shall be oblig'd to you if you " will order your Writers, when they are about the Letters, to make use of the " Grandest Expressions, I beg this favour of you."

What Arts does not this poor Mahomed Ally Cawn make use of, to give himself a Sort of Figure which he never could nor will arrive at; The Nabob of Bengal knows his Source too well to alter his Stile, or engage himself at all with him. This Letter is besides a Series of Lies; Not Contented with doing it himself, he endeavours to insinuate to this same Nabob and some others that he points out, to write to you in order to impose on you too.

" Write (says he) to the Governour of Cuddalore Thomas Saunders that the " Phirmaunds from Court are soon to be dispatch'd to me in form, for the " Government of the Carnateck; This will engage him to Succour me will [with] all " his Forces & assist me to the utmost, which will have a good Effect. I beg the " favour of you not to refuse me this Pleasure."

All this breeds so many Reflections that I should never make an End, I leave them for those that read this Detail which I could not confine in a less Compass. The Abundance of Matter has led me further than I thought for, though to abridge it, I have left out a thousand Circumstances, which would only have been superabundant Proofs of your Conduct & Mahomed Ally Cawn's. It only remains for me to Shew from your own Writings that you have of your own private Authority forbid the Subjects of the King of Great Britain to have any Communication with Us; The first Proof appears in one of Mr. Floyer's Letter to Nazir Jung, where he assures him he has issued Orders throughout all his Dependances that no Vessels great or small should go to Pondicherry. The Refusal of the Visit I had the Honour to propose to you is the second Proof and here follows another not less convincing.

An English Ship call'd the Britannia, commanded by Mr. John Widdrington and coming from Bengal anchor'd in this Road the latter end of September last; The Captain being offer'd a good Price for his Rice came to a Resolution to unload here. Always guided by that Passion which you let appear a little too much, & which is not at all conformable to the Will of your Sovereign, You thought proper to write the Captain the threatning Letter of which here follows a Translation.

Sir,

" I have just received your Letter and am not a little surpriz'd to see it dated " from Pondicherry & much more to observe you propose to unload your Cargo " there. I am to acquaint you that I some time since received Advice that your " Ship was consign'd to me. I have sold your Cargo here at 87½ Pags. ℔ Garce. " I require that you immediately go on board your Ship and make the best of " your Way to this Port without unloading a Single Bag where you are, and " consequently protest against You in the Name of the East India Company and " your Owners in case of Disobedience to my Orders."

P. S.

" I shall write to the Govr. and Council of Bengal by the first Ships and to the " Company by the Ship Dragon, you know you was bound hither, if you should " not be able to dispose of your Cargo at Madrass. I am now at the Gardens but " shall be at the Fort tomorrow when I will send you Copy of your owners Letters. " I am surpriz'd that as the French are every Moment ready to cut our Throats, " you should be capable of such an Action.

As I do not know whether you are furnish'd with Orders from your Superiours to act in this Manner, I can neither commend nor blame You. It lies with them to decide whether you are in the Right or Wrong. All I can say on the Subject is that you do not observe the least Moderation in it, and that you [thought] your

Orders to this Captain were to prevail over the Engagements he had enter'd into here, I was authoriz'd, notwithstanding your Order, to oblige him to stand to his Engagements, therefore your Order was ill plac'd as well as indecent, with respect to me. But this Piece at the same time that it is a Proof of your Passion, is a certain one also that you do all in your power to prevent any Communication with us. I could produce a few more Proofs, such as your Refusal to give back our Slaves according to Custom; your not giving a free Passage to our People going and coming; not suffering the Merchandize, in which We have always had a Commerce with your Settlements, to be carried out, the prohibiting several People, such as Officers, Company's Servants &c^{a}. to come here upon asking Permission. In short several Scruples of this Sort, which only serve to demonstrate that the Peace which Subsists between our Sovereigns, does not at all oblige you, not even to the Duty's of common Complaisance, the use of which you affect utterly to have forgot.

I think I have demonstrated all that I propos'd to myself at the Beginning of this Letter, It is in my power to produce the original Pieces I have quoted, to whomsoever pleases. Most of them were put into my Hands after the Death of Nazir Jung. All these and the others I have made use of clearly prove your Conduct, and if the motives are not quite unmask'd, a judicious Reader will soon discover them: The General Good has not been your End; It is further prov'd that you could never obtain the Perwanas for Trivendupuram, S^{t}. Thome and Poonamalee and that you do not hold them by Justice or any Authority esteem'd valed in this Country, That you have done your Endeavours to bring Destruction on our Establishments; that it is your Predecessors and you Sir that have stirr'd up the Troubles and Ravages in these Provinces; that it was you Supported Mahomed Ally Cawn in his Rebellion; that he is himself a Traitor to his Masters, and seeks even to cheat You, either by secret Negotiations with me or by making Insinuations to engage the Nabob of Bengal to write you a Lie. Tis you, 'tis He, that have brought the Morattas once more into these unfortunate Provinces and are even now endeavouring to engage them to continue their Ravages. The Future is never before your Eyes; Your Passion does not give you Liberty to think of it, and you would have the Masters of these Provinces took quietly on upon your Operations; You are enrag'd even when they dare to make any Representations to you, and to beg you to make an End of them. The Misery of the People does not move you, on the Contrary you seek to increase it, & are only employ'd in finding out Means to do it; You are no more Affected by the Considerable Loss of Men that these Troubles occasion to the State of England. You forget the Commerce & Credit of your Nation and do your utmost to ruin them, while it depended only on you to reestablish them on their Ancient Footing. How many Pretences will not You Sir & your Predecessors make use of to Support your Conduct before your Superiours, as well with regard to us, as the Lords of India; I am mortified that I am oblig'd to unveil the Truth of this Conduct, but I cannot avoid it. All Europe must be inform'd of the Springs your Predecessors & you Sir contrive not to conform to the most sacred Treaties of Peace, Alliance and Friendship subsisting between our Respective Sovereigns and that you neglect no means, to prove that you are not at all bound by them, and to irritate the Lords of the Country against your [*sic*] Nation. How many Reflections could I not yet add to all that I have already made; How many do not now offer on what is passing at Tellicherry and Surat; Your Superiours will make them in the Bitterness of their Heart; They will create none but the most melancholy Ideas; It depends only on you Sir to put an End to them on this Coast and to save your Superiours this Chagrin. Some Letters I have received from Surat give me a Detail of what has pass'd there between the Moors and your Nation, who being reduc'd to the last Extremity, had Recourse to the Mediation of our Chief, who undertook it very ardently & obtain'd a Peace from the Moors which sav'd the Life of your Servants there and above two hundred of your Troops; These last embark'd and retir'd to Bombay where they have not thought proper to ratify this Peace, tho' a much more advantageous one than could have been expected after all the Ravages these Troops had occasion'd

in the Town. This Conduct of our Chief towards your Nation, is something different from that which you observe here with regard to ours. Such a Contrast will be amazing, as well as the Refusal of your Gentlemen at Bombay to ratify a Treaty, which the Situation of their Troops at Surat render'd very difficult to conclude. I have the Honour to be with perfect Consideration Sir, Your most Obedient Humble Servant Dupleix.

Pondicherry
the 18th. February 1752.

No. 2.

To Thomas Saunders Esqr.
Govr. of Fort St. George.

Sir,

By a Letter I have received from Mr. Law Commanding Officer of our Troops in Chunda Saib's Camp, I am advised that Mr. Kelsey one of the Officers of this Garrison was made prisoner in an Engagement, and that Mr. Lawrence caused him to be tryed on the footing of a Deserter from your Nation. Give me leave Sir to express my Surprize at such a Proceeding, if it is true. In the first place Mr. Kelsey is not prisoner to Mr. Lawrence, but to Mahomed Aly Cawn, Mr. Lawrence therefore has in this case no manner of Right or Authority over him. It lies with Mahomed Ally Cawn to decide his Fate, which ought to be the same as Mr. Demare's, who though a Deserter from our Nation, was not treated as our Prisoner but Chunda Saibs. The Conduct we observed with Regard to Mr. Demare an Officer in the same manner with you, should be a Rule for the Treatment which ought to be given to Mr. Kelsey. I may add that were he even Prisoner to Mr. Lawrence, which he cannot be, his Quality of Officer in the Service of our Monarch ought to screen him from any prosecution for having left yours. You are not ignorant Sir nor is Mr. Lawrence of the Declaration, the King my Master caused to be made to your Sovereign on the Subject of the Irish & Scotch Officers in our Kings Service that had been made Prisoners during the Revolution. The Representations of our Monarch appear'd so just to yours, that he gave it into them without Difficulty. This Case however is very different, and Mr. Kelsey's is certainly very wide of it. 'Tis not against your Nation He is at War, 'tis against Mahomed Ally Cawn. Mr. Lawrences Rights fall then to nothing, and in every case, he could but conform to what your Monarch himself determined. His Quality of our Kings Officer ought to put him out of the Reach of all Prosecution; In this Quality therefore I demand him and request you will give Orders to Mr. Lawrence or the Commandg. Officer of your Troops, that this Officer be treated as Prisoner to Mahomed Ally Cawn and as Mr. Demare was by Us. I am perfectly persuaded that you will disapprove of such violent Measures, if it is as it has been represented to me; You know that Kings are jealous of the Respect that is due them, from which a Subject is never Suffered to err without Punishment. If Mr. Lawrence has gone beyond it, He did not make this just Reflection, which his Age and Experience ought to have put before his Eyes, I shall be under Concern for this Officer and him, for our Monarch will certainly make it appear that he does not shew proper Respect to a Stranger of the Rank of Officer to suffer him to be led to an ignominious Death, especially in such a Case as this. My Letter also says that Mr. Zilvegre a French Officer and taken in the same Engagement, was imprisoned in a little Pagoda on the Top of the Rock of Trichinopoly. Hitherto Nabob Chunda Saib has always been prevail'd on, to send back all that have met with this fate, upon their Parole, and they knew no Table nor Prison but our Officers Tents, where they were as free as their own. Mr. Lawrence thinks proper to alter this Conduct which cannot but produce very Melancholy Consequences, & I am persuaded you will not approve of it, but will give Orders that Officers be treated in a proper manner. In vain will Mr. Lawrence say 'twas Mahomed Ally Cawn that gave these Orders, I believe Sir you are convinced to the Contrary, at

least he cannot alledge this Reason for the Trial he made Mr. Kelsey undergo, he must answer it in his own private Name.

Here is another Circumstance which will not appear less surprizing to you. Upon a Mountain called Herebristron, where there was a Piece of Canõn, Mr. Law had left a Serjeant nam'd St. Charles and Six Soldiers. Although the place was almost innaccessible, the Serjeant thought proper to Capitulate with an English Officer that had blockaded this Post and agreed with him that he should be permitted to go off with his Arms, Baggage and Canon, but he had hardly left the Post 'till He and the six Soldiers were disarm'd, bound and carried Prisoners to Trichinopoly: He represented that they were acting contrary to good Faith which drew down upon him a Volley of Blows with a Cane, and he is kept out in the open Sun in the Buzar at Trichinopoly like a Dog. I beg Sir you will consider what I must infer from this Breach of word and such Treatment; I cannot persuade myself that Mr. Lawrence who is Conductor of all this is furnish'd with such Orders; I am convinced you have too much Justice to authorize Proceedings of this nature and I hope you will give him Orders that the Conditions of the Parole be fully executed & to prevent any Deceit in the Information you may have of the Affair, that the Serjeant, the Six Soldiers and the Officer the Serjeant treated with, be sent to you.

Hitherto Nabob Chunda Saib, on our Sollicitation has sent back all the Soldiers that have been taken from you, some upon Condition not to serve against him again, and some without any Conditions at all. We had room to think this Behaviour would have been reciprocal, nevertheless those taken at the Coverepauk Affair have been groaning in Irons at Arcot for near two Months & there seem to be the same Intentions at Trichinopoly, I am willing to believe that these are Mahomed Ally Cawns Orders, but can I then think you are obliged to conform to them, and not make him the proper Representations on such a Subject & may I not desire you to act in the same manner with him as I have hitherto done with Nabob Chunda Saib; Is it proper at a Time of perfect Peace that it should be said your People are Guards over these unfortunate Men as well at Arcot as Trichinopoly; that they are released only on such Conditions as they please; and that the pretence is even laid asside of their being Prisoners to a Man who perhaps knows not where they are, especially those that are kept at Arcot.

I hope you will please to give attention to the Facts I have the Honour to lay before you; they are essential ones, and must make you foresee that they may produce the most melancholy Consequences; I flatter myself you will apply a proper remedy, especially on the Subject of Mr. Kelsey whom I again demand in the Name of the King my Master, and as an Officer of his Troops Protesting in the same Name in Case of a Refusal on your part, and making you and Mr. Lawrence accountable to his Majesty for the Life of this Officer. I have the Honour to be with as much Esteem as Consideration, Sir, Your most Obedient Hum̃ Sert. Dupleix.

Pondicherry
The 4th May 1752.

No. 3.

To Thomas Saunders Esqr
Govr. of Fort St. George.

Sir

You have not done me the Favour to answer the Letter I had the Honour to write you the 4th Instant. I was not then perfectly informed of Mr. Lawrence's violent and irregular proceeding with regard to Mr. Kelsey Officer of this Garrison. The accompanying extract of a Lettre to this Major from Mr. Law and Copy of a Declaration made by Mr. Zilveguer an Officer taken on the same Occasion leave nothing to doubt on an Action which will appear unexampled to all that are informed of it. I pass in Silence the Despotick Manner in which Mr. Lawrence

decided the Fate of this Officer, 'Tis for the Subjects of Great Britain to make such Reflections as that Spirit of Liberty they glory so much in, will suggest to them. Whether any Forms were observed or not, is not the Question. It is proved that Mr. Kelsey an Officer of this Garrison, made prisoner in the morning, was hang'd in the Evening on the same Spot, in consequence of an Order from Mr. Laurence to the Commanding Officer, on that Post. The Interval between his being taken and condemn'd was short, it did not suffer Mr. Lawrence to make the proper Reflections. I have already had the honour to shew you in my Letter of the 4th. that Mr. Lawrence had no manner of Authority over this Prisoner; I believe you cannot disagree with me, nevertheless a Sentence of ignominious Death issues from the mouth of Mr. Lawrence and he is instantly executed. By what Right pray Sir could this Officer act; I beg you'll let me know & whence he can derive so despostick a power. The Preference he shew'd in the choice of this Officer before the other Soldiers, equally Deserters from your nation and taken at the same time with him denotes a Premeditated Design to insult Our Monarch and the Nation in which this unfortunate Man had been received an Officer. Who could have thought such an Idea would have entered into Mr. Lawrence, at the same time what does not this Conduct present to the Mind ; I make you the Judge. Tis this same Conduct as irregular as it is unjust, and an Insult to the Majesty of our Respective Sovereigns that obliges me to summon you, in the Name of these same sovereigns, and especially of the King my Master to order the said Mr. Lawrence under an Arrest, and keep him Prisoner till the Departure of the first Ship that you may dispatch to Europe to answer in person before those whom it may concern for the unjust & ignominious Death he made Mr. Kelsey suffer who was honour'd among us with the Title of Officer. If you fail, Sir, to conform to the present Summons, you will answer in your own private Name, for the Murder of this Officer. Protesting in the fullest Form possible against all that you may do contrary to my Demand and making you answerable for the Consequences that a refusal on your part may produce.

I shall not make all the Reflections that the two Pieces I send you, deserve, I desire you will do it, & especially on the Manifest Contradiction that appears between the extract of Mr. Lawrence's Letter & the Declaration of Mr. Zilvaiguer; According to the Extract Mr. Kelsey is hang'd for having taken Arms against his Country, and by the Declaration Mr. Lawrence obtain'd Mr. Zilvaiguer's Release from Mahamet Ally Cawn. I believe you will see as plainly as I, the Falsity of the Plea Mr. Lawrence pretends to make use of, for ordering Mr. Kelsey to be hang'd. What would you not have said if We had made Mr. Demare undergo the same fate; According to Mr. Lawrence he was liable to it; but We think We had more Just Considerations on the Subject than he, altho' Mr. Demarre was not less criminal than the poor unhappy Man that was hang'd.

I request also that you will compare Mr. Silvaiguer's Treatment with that of Messrs. Maskelyne and Demarre; Chunda Saib loaded these with presents and Civilities. Mr. Silvaiguer not only never once saw Mahomed Ally Cawn, Mr. Lawrence entirely decided his Fate, scarce did he vouchsafe to receive him once at his Table and it was merely the Chance of his arriving Just as Mr. Lawrence was sitting down that procur'd him this honour; but how-dear did the Honour cost him, by the necessity he was under, of hearing from the mouth of Mr. Lawrence Discourses the most unbecoming at his own Table. I shall say nothing of the Knapsacks & Chest sent from Camp to this Officer and the Prisoners which were empty when they were delivered to them, nor of the refusal of the Money.

Mr. Lawrence had no more Authority to make use of the Mystery he put in practice to oblige the English Prisoners to return to your Service than he had over the Life of Mr. Kelsey; These People are like him Prisoners to Mahomed Ally Cawn, and Mr. Lawrence had no right over them but that of perswasion; wherefore I in the same manner demand all those People that for fear of suffering the same Punishment as one of their Comrades, found themselves obliged to reenter your Service.

A late Reflection made them change the English Guard that was placed over these Prisoners; This has not as yet taken place at Arcot, where your People always keep Guard over them; what can be inferr'd from this? You know Sir and that you, and those under your Orders, neglect no opportunity of proving that it is not Mahomed Ally Cawn that makes War upon us. Your Silence on the Subject of these Prisoners is a still further Proof; You would no doubt have me repent of the Request I made you in regard to them. I have the Honour to be with the most perfect Consideration Sir Your most Obed^{t}. Humble Servant DUPLEIX.

Pondicherry
The 18th May 1752.

Extract of a Letter from M^{r}. Law to M. Lawrence dated the 9th May 1752.

Sir

In your Letter of the 18th April O. S., you do me the Honour to tell me with Regard to M^{r}. Kelsal that [he] has undergone the fate of those unhappy Wretches that desert the Service of their Country and are taken under Arms against it and that he was hang'd the same Evening that he was taken. I hope Sir you will be pleas'd to send me a Copy of the Tryal, the Sentence of which condemn'd to Death this Officer of our Nation, I request you will also tell me the Reasons that engage you to keep M^{r}. Silvaiguer and the other Prisoners at Trichinopoly especially after having received two that were taken from you at Colory. You tell me in the same Letter of the 18th not to trouble myself about the English that are among the Prisoners you have of mine. Give me Leave to acquaint you Sir that I look upon them in the same Light as the French Prisoners you have.

A Copy at Pondicherry the 18th May 1752.
DERABEC.

In the Year One thousand seven hundred and fifty two the 18th day of May at 11 oClock in the morning appeared at the Office of the Secretary and in Presence of Messrs. Bertrand and Flacourt, Companys Servants Witnesses to this Declaration; M^{r}. Etienne Zilvaiguer Officer of Foot, Who declares that being in Samoyeveram Pagoda with M^{r}. Kelsey another Officer of Foot and about sixty European Soldiers, He was attacked, he & his Troops the 27th of April at six oClock in the morning by M^{r}. Clive Commander of a Detachment of about five hundred English Soldiers.

The said Gentleman further declares that after he was taken, M^{r}. Clive and the other Officers received him well and treated him handsomely & that M^{r}. Kelsey with the other French prisoners were all conducted to a pagoda, where were posted some Centinels to guard them and the said M^{r}. Clive having advised M^{r}. Lawrence his Commander of the place being taken as well as M^{r}. Kelsey. M^{r}. Lawrence sent him Orders by an Express which reached him about four of the Clock in the Afternoon to hang the said M^{r}. Kelsey which was immediately executed without the said M^{r}. Zilvaiguers observing that any of the Forms were observed, as usual on the Condemnation of any one.

The said M^{r}. Zilvaiguer further delcares that the next day, being the 28th of April, M^{r}. Clive sent him with an Escort of about twenty Seapoys to M^{r}. Lawrence, where when arrived he beg'd the said M^{r}. Lawrence would [be] pleased to let him set out for Pondicherry as soon as possible, who promis'd to speak to Mahomed Ally Cawn with whom the said M^{r}. Zilvaiguer says he had no manner of Conference nor ever even saw the said Mahomed Ally Cawn.

The said M^{r}. Zilvaiguer further declares that M^{r}. Lawrence told him he was going to send him to Trichinopoly and that if he should be in want of any thing He need only let him know and next day having received a Letter from M^{r}. Law in which he told the said Deponent that if he wanted any Money he might ask M^{r}. Lawrence, for he, M^{r}. Law, had beg'd M^{r}. Lawrence would please to lend it

him, and accordingly the said Deponent having desired Mr. Lawrence would be so kind to lend him five hundred Rupees, He wrote him in Answer that he might get Money from Pondicherry as fast as He from Fort St. David.

The said Mr. Zilvaiguer further declares that the French Prisoners being sent to Trichinopoly were conducted there by a Company of English Grenadiers and were placed immediately on their Arrival under a Guard of the English Troops for four or five days and that this Guard was reliev'd & replac'd by a Company of Topasses; & that during his Stay at Trichinopoly. He did not eat with the English Officers but was lodg'd with the Surgeon Major whence he had Liberty to go out and walk about the Town.

The said Gentleman further declares that he heard say one of our English Prisoners, that had deserted from them, was hang'd; a Method they made use of to engage the rest to return to their Service, the number may be perhaps thirty.

The said Gentleman further declares that the 11th Instant Mr. Lawrence demanded his parole of Honour and even dictated it to him, by which he engaged not to serve against Mahomed Ally Cawn or his Allies 'till he was exchang'd.

The said Gentleman further declares that the 12th Instant he set out from Trichinopoly, furnish'd with a Pasport from Mr. Lawrence Mahomed Ally Cawn and Monagee, accompanied by two Peons and a Hircara without any other Escort & that during the whole time he stay'd at Trichinopoly, He had not the least Commerce with Mahomed Ally Cawn nor even saw him, and that it was with Mr. Lawrence only he treated about his return here.

The said Gentleman further declares that the French Soldiers who were taken prisoners with him, said that the English Soldiers had search'd them and snatch'd away their Purses which they had about their Bodies and that when the Knapsacks that were brought them from Camp were delivered to them they were found empty as well as the Chest belonging to the said Deponent, which is all the said Mr. Zilvaiguer says he has to declare to us & which he swore to the Truth of before the underwritten Witnesses and sign'd with us in Pondicherry the Day & year before Written. Sign'd Zilvaiguer, Marragon, Bertrand & C Flacourt.

Copy compared with the Original.
MARRAGON.

No. 4.

To THOMAS SAUNDERS ESQR.
GOVR. OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

Honble Sir

Although you have not yet thought proper to answer the Letters I had the Honour to write you the 4th & 18th Instant, the first of which was delivered you by one of my peons & the second by Mr. Le Roche, Captain of the Brigantine St. John Baptist, who anchored in your Road to put ashore some Freight she brought from Pegue. I still cannot dispense with writing to you again, Mr. Lawrence furnishing abundance of Matter wherewith to trouble you often, I send you Copy of one of his Letters to Mr. Law dated the 11th May O.S., a person who calls himself Commander in Chief of the English Companys Forces in India, should never be off his Guard in his Writings and always speak the Truth. I have underlin'd some Articles of this Letter which are absolutely false & without Foundation, but they evidently make appear the Sentiments by which he is actuated, which he will put in practice if he finds an opportunity, & which he endeavours to Colour by a Retaliation, as if he had a right to act so, though the Case was real. It is true that the ignominious Punishment of Mr. Kelsey Officer of this Garrison proves that he thinks himself above the Laws and the Bounds which our respective Monarchs have prescribed to their Subjects; who can

doubt it after such an Example and what is said in the Declaration of three Officers lately arrived and of which I send you a Copy. The threatning to embark our Troops on your Ships will no doubt appear extraordinary to you, but it proves fully that they are not prisonners to Mahomed Aly Cawn. I have been long looking out for this Proof, It is at last found & M^r^. Clive who read M^r^. Lawrences Letter to these Officers can represent it to you whenever you please. We know now what Measures to take and henceforward we shall act agreeable to the Conduct M^r^. Lawrence proposes to observe with us. I beg in the meantime you will be persuaded that these prisoners shall not be sent on board your Ships with impunity, and that I shall take on this Occasion the justest Measures to prevent it, I have not the least design to surprize you; I give you Notice to the end that you may see whether it is good for you to prevent the Consequences of such a Conduct on the part of M^r^. Lawrence; They cannot but be melancholy for both Nations. You will make what Reflections you think most proper on this Subject, and I heartily wish they may not oblige me to go beyond the Bounds of Moderation, which I have perfectly conform'd to, ever since it was thought proper to keep up and continue the Troubles in these parts.

His Age and the Title of Commander in Chief of the English Forces in India cannot engage Mr Lawrence to keep up to the Decency of his Character, What will his Superiours think? What will you yourself Sir? and what end can be answer'd by the Invectives which flow in Abundance from him against my Nation and Me, What have We done to him? He received nothing but Marks of Respect & Politeness during his Residence here; Does he want to make us go beyond the Bounds we have prescrib'd ourselves; or can he think that our Officers & our Troops are insensible and are not deeply stung by the Haughtiness and Contempt with which he affects to treat them on all Occasions. I see with pain how the poison of Revenge spreads; will it be possible to stop it in Time! You must think that the whole nation could not see the punishment of one of her Officers without Indignation, she can never forget it 'till the Author of it is punish'd. My Letter of the 18th insisted a good deal on this Subject, and I renew by the present all the Demands I made you then, I cannot cease a moment to prosecute this; The Honour of the King is concern'd in it, which is what M^r^. Lawrence did not too much reflect on.

You will see by this same Declaration that a Flag hoisted on the Pagoda therein mention'd, in order to parley, only served to animate your Troops to give the Assault. M^r^. Lawrence and his Officers forget the most common Customs whenever they please; Nothing is now thought of, but to seek a specious pretence to colour this Conduct, This will be found to be sure & no one will be punish'd.

You will further observe in the Declaration that these three Officers neither saw nor heard speak of Mahomed Ally Cawn, that M^r^. Lawrence at the Head of an English Detachment came to take possession of the Prisonners & conducted them to Trichinopoly, where they would never have been carried if the Capitulation, proclaim'd by the Flag, had taken place. From M^r^. Lawrence also they received Mahomed Ally Cawn's Pasport to which he thought necessary to add his own, so that it is this Officer who decides every thing Mahomed Ally Cawn ouly lends his Name. This is clearly prov'd in the Discourse M^r^. Clive held with these three Officers. It is there prov'd that M^r^. Lawrence has the sole Decision of the Fate of our Troops, and it is still more false, that I have kept any of your Prisonners here. In short if I had done it, I should no more than have follow'd the Example of Mr Floyer, who received all those that were taken Prisonners in Nazerjung's Affair the 5th April 1750. We have still here the Letters which mention the Conditions on which they were deliver'd up to us, and to put you quite out of doubt on the Subject, I send you a Copy; Do you think however that this Conduct authoriz'd me to send to Europe all Prisonners that might be taken from you; My Orders have been all along and still are not to take charge of any English prisonners; to leave them under Guard of the Nabob's Troops and only to take care to have their Wounds dress'd and to see them abundantly supplied with provisions, but not to concern myself any further. My Orders have been hitherto kept up to, if you have the

same, they are but ill observed, for tis your people that guard our Prisonners both at Arcot and Trichinopoly.

Mr. Clive is a little indiscreet, he might have dispens'd with disclosing to these three Officers the important reason that engages your Nation to keep up the Troubles in this Province; The Mysorean will find himself rather too lucky, to be able to detach so considerable a Kingdom from the great Moguls Dominions, by means of so moderate a Sum. As I am at a Loss to know the Reasons that prevent your acknowledging the receipt of the Letters I have had the Honour to write you since the 4th Inst, I beg you will not take it amiss that I transmit Copies to the Govr. of Fort St. David that there may be no Room to plead cause of ignorance. This will be delivered you by one of my Chubdars nam'd Chavry Moutou. I have the Honour to be with the most perfect Consideration. Honble Sir Your most Obedt. Hum. Servt.—Dupleix.

Pondicherry the 31st May 1752.

Copie de la Lettre de Mr. Lawrence à Mr. Law datée à Trichivapaly le 11 May 1752.

Sir

I received yours and congratulate you on the recrovery [*sic*] of your Health. I shall take no further notice of Mr. Dauteuil than what I told you, and the Prospect of Affairs is such that it will be inconvenient for us to continue our Correspondence, it will appear I have all along used my good Offices with the Nabab that he would treat every body belonging to you that fell into his hands with good usage; but I am sorry to find it has been so ill requited *for by advice from the Coast of Malabar I am told that your people assisted the Blacks to take a Fort belonging to the English Nation, and put the whole Garrison to the Sword. Is this acting like Christians and men of Honor? no surely. Our Men who have heard it, resent the thing so highly that I dont know what will be the consequence if ever they have it in their Power to revenge it, besides they likewise say that even in this Country our people have been wounded and murdered in cool blood that had the misfortune to be taken prisonners by Chundah's Friends,* I'll leave this Subject to your most serious reflexions as I am with the most perfect Consideration Sir your most Obedient and most Humble Servant Sign'd S. Lawrence.

[P.S.]—I have no Biscuit but send nine Loaves of Bread.

In the Year One thousand seven hundred & fifty two, the thirty first day of May, at ten o'Clock in the morning appeared at the Office of the Secretary to the Superiour Council of Pondicherry before us David Marragon Secrty and in presence of Messrs. Bertrand & Flacourt call'd for Witnesses to this Declaration, Messrs. Francois Marie deSelve and Anthony D'Hurvillé, Officers of Foot & Mr Louis Moreau a Volunteer doing the Duty of an Officer who declare that on the 20th Instant they were sent to the Pagoda of Pentagoine, to carry Succours to the Troops that were in that Pagoda, which Mr Clive an English Officer was beseiging with a Detachment of about five hundred English Soldiers and two hundred Toposses & Coffrees under the Command of the said Mr Clive; When they arrived there they found Mr Longueville the Commanding Officer on that post, dead, and the Command fallen to Mr Beaulieu Officer of the Marines; Mr de Selve having taken the Command of the said Post, did his utmost with his Forces to resist the Attacks of Mr Clive, who had already begun to batter in Breach before their Arrival at the said Pagoda, and continued it till Mr DeSelve, the Commander did not think it possible to resist the Enemy's Forces, as the Breach was practicable. *Hereupon* the said Mr De Selve with Messrs. D'Hurvillé and Moreau having consulted together came to a Resolution to hoist the Flag upon the Breach, to demand a parley, but on this Signal all the Enemys Troops poured down on the Breach, & made themselves Masters of the Post, and all that were there were made *prisonners.*

The said Messrs. DeSelve, D'Hurvillé & Moreau further declare that having ask'd Mr Clive why, after seeing the Flag on the Breach, He did not send somebody to the beseig'd to know what they wanted agreeable to the establish'd Custom

in such Cases, but on the Contrary led on his Troops to the Assault; *Mr Clive* answered that he did not see the Flag and was not advised of it in time as he was behind drinking Tea, at the same time Mr Clive was at the head of his Troops with all his *Officers* And afterwards Mr Clive ask'd M^r^ DeSelve what Capitulation he wanted to propose to him, & *M^r^ De Selve* immediately demanded in writing that the prisonners should be sent safe and sound to Fort S^t^. David or any other English Settlement & not to Trichinopoly, to which the said Mr Clive answered that he would do his Endeavours to prevail on Mr Lawrence to accede to this Demand, in Consequence of which the said Mr Clive wrote to Mr Lawrence to desire him to grant this Request, to which he answered that he could not consent to it, but that he would send all the Prisonners to Europe by the first Ships; for that he could not keep them in the English Settlements, altho' Mr Dupleix did so every day in the French.

The said Messrs.DeSelve, D'Hurvillé & Moreau further declare that Mr Lawrence gave Orders to Mr Clive to send them and all the Prisoners towards Trichinopoly, *where* they made the said Deponents swim over the two Rivers on Horseback, and after their Arrival, Mr Lawrence met them about a quarter of a League from the Town with a considerable Detachment of English, and took possession of the said Prisoners who were conducted immediately to Trichinopoly. Mr Lawrence then ask'd the Deponents, after having detain'd them about an Hour on the Banks of the River; why, having the Flag on the Breach when the said Mr Clive gave the Assault, with all his Forces, they did not fire upon him and his Troops; to which they answered that having hoisted the Flag; it was out of Rule to attempt to make a Defence. Afterwards Mr Lawrence launch'd out in Invectives against Mr Dupleix Commander General, and the Nation in Terms unworthy a Commanding Officer, and as void of good sense as of Foundation, and confirm'd what Mr Clive had told them of the sending the French Prisoners on board their Ships.

The said Messrs. De Selve, D'Hurvillé & Moreau further declare that Mr Lawrence ask'd them whether they would prefer being sent to Trichinopoly, or Mr Clives Camp, and the said Gentlemen answered they should chuse Mr Clives Camp, where they had left their Effects and that they were immediately permitted to go, there to wait a passeport & that they were conducted by the English Detachment that had escorted the Prisoners.

Messrs. DeSelve, D'Hurvillé & Moreau further declare that twenty four hours after their arrival at Mr Clives Camp, Pasports were transmitted them from *Mr Lawrence*, Mahomed Ally Cawn & Morarow, & they had leave to set out for Pondicherry, under the Escort of twenty Seapoys, without having seen or heard speak of Mahomed Ally Cawn, having done nothing but with the English, Mr Clive having first requir'd of them a promise in writing by which the said Deponents engag'd not to serve against Mahomed Ally Cawn or his Allies 'till they were exchang'd or ransom'd. The said M^r^ DeSelve further declares that Mr Clive told him the King of Mysore had promis'd the English sixty Lack of Rupees as soon as they had taken Cheringham Pagoda, which the said Messrs. De Selve, D'Hurvillé and Moreau say is all thay have to declare to us & which they swore to the Truth of before the undermention'd Witnesses in Pondicherry the Day & Year abovewritten: Sign'd DeSelve, D'Hurvillé Moreau, Marragon, Bertrand & Flacourt.

A Copy compared with the Original
MARRAGON.

No. 5.

Fort St George 2^d^ June 1753 [1752].

TO THE HON^BLE^ MR DUPLEIX
GOV^R^ of PONDICHERRY.

Honble Sir

I have the Honour to receive your Letters of the 18th Febr^y^ 6th, 18 & 31st Ultimo, the unpolite reception you gave those Addresses sent you from Fort S^t^. David is still fresh in my memory.

That of the 18th Febry̆ is of an extraordinary Length in my opinion a good cause might have been related in less Compass, in this Sir instead of returning a proper Satisfaction for the insults complain'd of, to indulge your Chagrin you quarrell with Nizams & Anneverdecawns family but paint Chunda a perfect Hero, represent the cruel, treacherous Assassination of a Prince (Nazer jing) as one of the most glorious Victorys that ever grac'd the French Arms, extol the bravery of your Troops and extreamly free with the Characters of Messrs Floyer, Lawrence and Cope and endeavour to shake off the odium of the terrible Calamity's you have flung the Province into.

Captñ. Cope is dead, I shall acquaint Messrs Floyer & Lawrence with what relates to them who I am assured will answer you. You accuse me of refusing the Visit of the Gentlemen you purposed sending, certainly Sir I may decline with decency what I judg'd unseasonable and be extreamly easy though Mr Dupleix is not so. As to the Letter I wrote to the Captñ of the Britannia I must inform you that the Owners of that Ship had consign'd her to me many months before, agreeable to their desire her Cargoe was sold and I assure you both Owners & Captñ shall suffer severely for their indiscretion what else may regard myself in a publick Capacity I shall with pleasure submit to the judgement of yours & my Superiours.

The Source from whence these troubles is in this Country well known, Children lament their Parents, Parents bemoan the Loss of what is most dear to them, all degrees of People oppress'd by every Calamity that War can produce in their last agonies groan out Dupleix, I leave it to your serious hours of Reflection to reconcile these truths.

This Address of yours seems te be wrote with a View to deceive those at a distance who have not an opportunity of being acquainted with the real Facts, I shall reserve to myself at a proper time the pleasure of relating the Course of this unfortunate War in a plain dress remove those Shades you have artfully introduced and where mere nothings are set in a glaring Light stript them of their plumes and leave it to the publick to judge whether you Sir have not produced these terrible Scenes, strange ? that one Subject shall thus sport with the Miserys of the most beautifull of the creation and turn a Paradise into a Desert.

Tis almost needless to repeat to you that I shall always have a particular regard to the Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns and severely resent an infringment of them in any other under this Government when dearly [clearly ?] proved, many have been the Instances represented to you but not redress'd, there still remain many more which to our Superiours you must answer for.

Your three last Letters relate to Facts said to be done at a distance in the Dominions of a Prince where We have only an opportunity to ask but not a power to order, I shall by your example reserve to myself the time I judge necessary and inform myself of the Circumstances before I reply, I have transmitted to Mr Lawrence the several dispositions and shall as far as is come to my knowledge now Answer.

Give me leave Sir to ask you if a Subject of France robbs and deserts his Colours and is afterwards laid hold of at Arcot whether according to your Laws Military he is not liable to suffer death.

I have directed Mr Lawrence to enquire into the manner of the Surrender of Chundah's Party on the hill and desire the Nabob to observe the terms.

He acquaints me that Mr Zilvaiguer's Treatment was handsome, he was well accommodated and at his desire a passport was procured for him to go to Pondicherry, he further adds that Mr Zilvaiguer declared you was acting a Villanous part and he wou'd tell you of it, whether the Nabob thought proper to see him I know not, be perswaded I shall always endeavour to promote a polite treatment of Officers.

Excuse me Sir if I do not admit the case of Kelsey and Mr Demar as parrarell [*sic*] the one a thief and a Deserter, the other a Gentn. that has never been in your Service, but came out an Officer in ours, the Irish and Scotch Officers you mention were naturalized.

You remark Mr Lawrence is in conversation extreamly free with your name I imagine that Gentlemen thinks he has been ill treated by you.

The Prisoners at Arcot were, and those at Trichinopoly are under the Nabobs Guards, I know of none but those of Mahomud Ally's, these concern me no further than Compassion would induce me to interest myself in their behalf so far as to procure them humane treatment, you seem Sir to think it hard that Mr Zilvaiguer should remain at Trichinopoly and not have a Passport for Pondicherry and afterwards are disgusted when Mr Lawrence interposed and got them for the other three Officers, a manifest Contradiction this; please Sir to let me know whether it is agreeable to that I shou'd intercede with the Nabob in behalf of prisoners or leave them to his disposal.

When I receive an Answer from Mr Lawrence in regard to the Officers depositions I shall address you, the Report of sending the prisoners to Europe on our Ships seems to be without grounds, upon very slight reflection you would know it is impossible.

In the Course of Affairs some things often occur that might be reconciled by a private address, this has led me into a Correspondence with you, 'tis grown too general on your part & turns upon points of a very publick Nature, I must therefore desire Sr. that in future it may be from the Govr. & Council of Pondicherry to the Govr. & Council of Madrass. I have the Honour to be with most perfect Consideration Hoñble Sir Your most Obedt. Humble Servt.—THOMAS SAUNDERS.

No. 6.

Pondicherry the 13th June 1752.

TO THOs. SAUNDERS ESQR.
GOVR. OF FORT ST GEORGE.

Hoñble Sir

I have this Moment received Letters from Assuf Doula Behader Saferjung of the end of last Month by which he authorises me to restore Tranquillity in this part of the Government, promising to ratify whatever I shall regulate with Mahomed Ally Cawn to put an end to a War which is equally ruinous to both Parties, & to convince You Sir that the Intentions of this Lord Assuf Doula are real and sincere, He authorises me by way of Preliminary & Basis to this Peace, so absolutely necessary, to leave Trichinopoly to Mahomed Ally Cawn, according to usual Custom. The other Articles may be treated of afterwards as soon as Mahomed Ally Cawn is willing by your advice to conform to the pacifick Inclinations of His Master. I can assure you that on my part I will do all that may be in my power to bring about a necessary and lasting peace. I have dispatched the same Advices to Mahomed Ally Cawn & Chunda Saib, as well as Messrs. Dauteuil & Law, Commanders of our Troops. I wish the Answer that you make me may be conformable to the desire of Nabob Assuf Doula, and that you may be perswaded of the Necessity of this Peace. I have given Orders to the Commander of our Troops to cease all Hostilities and even to retire from Chiringham as soon as the Preleminaries are accepted. I have the Honour to be with perfect Esteem Hoñble Sir Your most Obedient Hūm. Servt.—DUPLEIX.

No. 7.

Pondicherry the 18th June 1752.

TO THOs. SAUNDERS ESQR.
GOVR. OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

Hoñble Sir.

The Silence you observe with regard to the Letters I had the Honour to write you the 4th, 18, & 31st May should prevent my doing it so often as I do, but my Duty & my Situation oblige me to appear in Rule before my Superiours, I cant therefore, without being essentially wanting in my Duty to them dispense with continuing to make you acquainted with what comes to my knowledge, especially

what Mr. Lawrence think proper to do & say, Herewith I send you Copy of three Declarations made by the Persons therein mentioned; They are a perfect Proof of the former ones, and discover farther what are Mr. Lawrence's Designs on the Compys Establishments, Whether you and the Rest of the Nation have the same, it is proper I shou'd be informed. I have underlined the parts that require your Reflection, and I repeat by the present what I had the Honour to tell you on the same Subjects in my Letters dated as above mention'd, as well as all the Summons & Protests they contain; which I again renew in the name of the King, and with all the Force in my Power. I have the Honour to be with perfect Consideration Honble Sir Your most Obedient Humble Servant—Dupleix.

In the Year one thousand seven hundred and fifty two, the 18th day of June at eleven o Clock in the Morning appear'd at the Office of the Secretary to the Superiour Council of Pondicherry, before us David Marragon, Secretary, and in the presence of Messrs. Bertrand and Flacourt, Company's Servants Witnesses to this Deposition Mr. Louis Hubert de Combault D'auteuil Captain of foot, Claud Gallard Captain of Artillery, and Nicholas Charles Francis D'estimanville second Lieutenant of Artillery; who declare that on the 9th Instant at 8 o Clock in the Morning being in the Village of Wolconda, they were attack'd by a Troop of Morattas followed by a Body of Seapoys in the pay of the English and Mahomed Ally Cawn and coming to an Engagement, the said Deponents opposed the Enemy's Forces till 4 o Clock in ye Afternoon; when they were fallen upon by a Body of about three hundred and fifty English with four pieces of Canon 6 pounders and two of 2, with forty Gunners to serve the said Canon; That hereupon the said Deponents seeing they were not in a Condition to oppose Forces so much Superiour, retired over the first Wall of the Fort of Wolconda, which they were obliged to Scale and the Enemy pursuing them to the Foot of the said Wall, the said Deponents thought it would be to no purpose to resist, seeing the Treachery of the Govr. of the Fort who sent us word to retire and that he was going to fire upon us if We did not, Mr. D'auteuil Commander of the Troops ask'd to Capitulate & who he must address himself to make this Capitulation; *upon which* Mr. Clive Commander of the English Troops appeared and answered that it was to him he must apply, and immediately proposed to the said Mr. D'auteuil to surrender at Discretion; which he not consenting to, after some Conferences it was agreed between Messrs. Dauteuil & Clive, that Mr. Dauteuil and the abovemention'd Officers, should be prisoners for one Year, unless they should be exchanged before the Expiration of that Term, and that the said Gentlemen should be at Liberty on leaving Wolconda to go to Pondicherry; that with regard to the Soldiers they should be received as prisoners and that pardon should be granted to all Deserters; After this Agreement was made, the said Deponents asked Mr. Clive, when they were arrived at his Camp, for Liberty to retire to Pondicherry according to the Articles, but the said Mr. Clive answered them that they must first go to Major Lawrence's Camp before Trichinopoly, to which the said Deponents replied that it was contrary to the Faith of the Treaty and the Parole of Honour, he, Mr. Clive had given them which should be sacred among Officers; upon which Mr. Clive told them that he was not Master & that he was obliged to follow the Orders of Major Lawrence to which the said Deponents answered that they were much Surpris'd that he Commander of the Detachment had not Power to keep the Parole he had given them, since every Officer, even a Serjeant who Commands a Party, whenever he makes a Capitulation is obligd to keep it; Notwithstanding all the Representations of the said Deponents they were oblig'd to go to the English Camp before Trichinopoly, where when Arriv'd, they were Immediately sent on to the Town of Tritchinopoly, whither they Were Conducted by Captain Dalton, who got them a Lodging with the Surgeon Major.

The said Deponents having often ask'd Major Lawrence to get them Leave to speak to Mahomed Ally Cawn, saying it was from him they must receive their Passport, and to him give their Parole, since they were Prisoners to him, & not to the English, Major Lawrence answer'd the said Deponents that he wou'd ask Mahomed Ally Cawn whether he wou'd see the said Deponents and that afterwards Major Lawrence told them

that Mahomed Ally Cawn being employ'd about some Business he cou'd not see the said Gentlemen, but had Commission'd him to deliver them their Passport & receive their Parole.

Mr. Gallard further Declares that upon asking Major Lawrence whether, while he was a Prisoner, he cou'd quit Pondicherry & go to France, Major Lawrence answer'd him that there was not the least Objection, *quite on the Contrary he would only in that follow Mahomed Ally Cawn's Intention, who would send all the French Prisoner's to Europe upon their Ships.*

The said Messrs. Dauteuil, Gallard & Destimanville further Declare that Major Lawrence told them *that if Mahomed Ally Cawn had a mind to Attack the French Settlements, he would not hesitate to Assist him with all his Forces, & that he would even advise him to do it, & to this end transport Himself, if Necessary to Bengall or the Malabar Coast, but Particularly to* [*Metchlepatam*].

The said Messrs. Dauteuil, Gallard & Destimanville further Declare *that Mr. Clive told them that he had Stop'd a Passport which Mahomed Ally Cawn was sending to Mr. Dauteuil to conduct him to Cheringam, and that the said Mr. Dauteuil said to Mr. Clive that he was surpris'd at this Manner of Acting, which was against the Right of Nations, for as he was not at War with the English, He cou'd not Stop a Passport which Mahomed Ally Cawn had a Right to give to his Enemies.*

The said Gentlemen further declare that the French Prisoners at Wootatoor are guarded by the English Soldiers and are to continue so till their Arrival at Fort St. David whither they are to be Conducted The said Gentlemen further Declare that they receiv'd from the hands of Major Lawrence, two Passports, one Sign'd by himself & the other by Mahomed Ally Cawn which the said Major Lawrence deliver'd them after they had given him their Parole in Writing that they wou'd not serve against Mahomed Ally Cawn, & his Allies, for the Space of one Year, unless they should be Exchang'd before the Expiration of that Term, which is all the said Messrs. Dauteuil, Gallard & Destimanville say they have to Declare to us. & which they swore to the Truth of before the Underwritten Witnesses & sign'd with Us at Pondicherry the Day & Year abovemention'd. Sign'd DAUTEUIL, GALLARD, D'ESTIMANVILLE, BERTRAND, FLACOURT & MARRAGON.

Copy compar'd with the Original.
MARRAGON.

In the Year one Thousand seven hundred & fifty two the 18th Day of June, at four o'Clock in the Afternoon appear'd at the office of the Secretary to the Superior Council of Pondicherry, before us David Marragon Secretary, and in the Presence of Messrs. Bertrand & Flacourt, Witnesses to this Deposition, Mr. Louis Hubert Combault Dauteuil, Captain of Foot, who declares, that having ask'd Mr Lawrence, Commander of the English Troops in the Camp before Trichinopoly, where he was a Prisoner, to please to let him be Exchang'd by Mahomed Ally Cawn against Mr. Maskelyne Captain of Foot in the Service of the English, a Prisoner to Cunda Saib for a Year past, The said Mr. Lawrence answer'd the said Deponent, that he shou'd have no objection if Mr. Saunders Governour of Madrass would consent to it, which is all the said Deponent say's he has to Declare to us and which he swore to the Truth of before the undersign'd Witnesses and sign'd with us at Pondicherry the Day & Year above written. Sign'd DAUTEUIL, BERTRAND, FLACOURT, & MARRAGON.

Copy compar'd with the Original.
MARRAGON.

In the Year one Thousand, seven Hundred & fifty two the Eighteenth Day of June at four o'Clock in the Afternoon, appear'd at the Office of the Secretary to the Superior Council of Pondicherry, before us David Marragon Secretary and in the presence of Messrs. Bertrand, & Flacourt, Witnesses to this Deposition, Mr. Gabriel Bougtemy de Beauprè, Secretary to Mr. D'auteuil, who Declares that being conducted to the Camp of Major Lawrence with the said Mr. D'auteuil, he heard Major Lawrence say that if Nabob Mahomed Ally Cawn shou'd undertake any

thing against the Places or Factories belonging to the French, he wou'd every where assist him all in his Power; that he had even Reason's that oblig'd him to it.

The said Gentleman further declares that M^{r}. Lawrence said at Table in Company with the French & English Officers that Mahomed Ally Cawn would send the Soldiers he had taken Prisoner's to Europe upon the English Ships.

The said Gentleman further Declares that M^{r}. Clive Commander of the English Detachment on this Side the Calderoon, said that he stopp'd the Passport Mahomed Ally Cawn was sending to M^{r}. D'auteuil to conduct him to Cheringam; giving to understand that it would have been an Obstacle to the Project he had conceiv'd of going to Attack the French at Wolconda in which he was very sure to Succeed for the Reasons Specified in a Letter receiv'd from the Killedar of that Fort, which is all the said Deponent say's he has to declare to Us and which he swore to the Truth of before the underwritten Wittnesses & sign'd with us in Pondicherry the Day & Year abovemention'd. Sign'd BOUGTEMY DE BEAUPRE, MARRAGON, BERTRAND, & FLACOURT.

Copy compar'd with the Original.
MARRAGON.

No. 8.

To
M^{R}. DUPLEIX GOVERNOUR
OF PONDICHERRY.

Honourable Sir

I have had the Honour of your Letter's of the 13th. and 18th. Instant N. S.

Be assured Sir I shall with You equally promote the Peace of the Province & endeavour to put an end to this Cruel War, from whence the Misery of Thousands, as far as 'tis in my Power by Interesting myself with the Nabob: indeed as Chunda Saeb is Dead I can see no Reason why it may not be Easily Accomplish'd as I am convinc'd you will forward so good a Work, I have wrote to the Nabob on this Subject.

The several Depositions I have forwarded to M^{r}. Lawrence, I must inform you M^{r}. Lawrence gave Passports in return for the Civility shewn ours by your Officers in the same Manner.

Part of those Depositions a Publick Conversation of M^{r}. Lawrence which You think unpolite in Regard to particular Person's and imprudent in Point of General Affairs, You know Sir M^{r}. Lawrence has no Power to act or Authority to say these Things. As to assisting in any Attack of Your Settlements I again repeat to You that I shall hold Inviolably Sacred the Treaty between the two Nations, and suffer no one to infringe it & am Satisfied You can produce no one Instance to the Contrary. I have the Honour to be Sir Your most Obedient humble Servant Thos. SAUNDERS.

Fort S^{t}. George
12 June 1752.

No. 9.

To THO^{S}. SAUNDERS ESQ^{R}. GOV^{R}. OF
FORT S^{T}. GEORGE

Hõnble Sir

I am to answer the Letters you did me the Honour to write me the 2^{d}. & 12th June O.S. I order'd the Secretary of the Council to shew me Copies of the Answers we gave to those You wrote us from Fort S^{t}. David; I do not find the Impoliteness you are pleas'd to Complain of in these Answers; On the Contrary they bring to my Memory the Title of Forger which You thought proper to give to so respectable a Body as is the Superior Council in every Shape, They told You in their Letter of the 22^{d}. August 1751 that They would hold no further Correspondence with You till You had made a Recantation as Publick as the Injury;

This Resolution has been more Confirm'd since Your Letter of the 3[d]. October 1751 O.S. wherein you aggravate & renew the Infamous Title. Be not therefore surpriz'd if they keep their Word; They will abide by it 'till You have given them a proper Recantation in full Form. For my own part I must lay aside all Such Subjects of Resentment, The Interest of the King, The Nation, & the Company have been pleas'd to honour me. 'Tis this Duty, 'tis the Truth that Engag'd me to Write You the Letter of the 18th. February, which You find of an Extraordinary Length and which You was pleas'd to Acknowledge the Receipt of near four Months afterwards. I wish'd to have it in my [*sic*] to make it Shorter, but it was Necessary to give all Possible Clearness to Every Fact therein cited, and to make Evident what they were striving to Veil and Conceal from the Publick. All the Facts are true, & for the most part Supported by Pieces; Let them be Disprov'd by Reasons well founded, I wish it, but it will never be brought about by the Method you take in your Letter of the 2[d] June O.S., I shall not root up the Terms, Expressions, Exclamations, nor Accusations without foundation which You have thought proper to sow in it a little too Abundantly; I may even add that I am not offended at them, Truth only has this Advantage. I shall therefore leave it to your Superiours & ours to Judge whether this Answer can Disprove the Facts in my Letter which Produc'd it. Your Method of Defending Yourself on the Subject of Refusing our visit, And of the Ship Brittannia only serves to Enforce the Truth of what I advanc'd to prove that you do not Chuse any Communication with us and that You still prefer the Alliance of Mahomed Ally Cawn to that of the Greatest King in the World; Your Complaisance to Him is Carried beyond Bounds; It hinders You from perceiving the Errors You fall into with regard to Us. I shall have an Example to shew You before this Letter is finish'd.

For the Rest You refer Me to the Answers of Mess[rs]. Floyer & Lawrence; I am very ready to tell you that If they are of the same sort as yours I shall not Reply to them.

It was no Doubt unnecessary to repeat that You should pay a Particular Regard to the Treaties Subsisting between the two Crowns, since tho' You have talk'd in the same Manner in all your Letters Your Predecessors & You Sir have always acted Contrarily. I therefore look on what you say on this Subject purely as a habit you have got of respecting the Treaties only in your Letters.

I shall always aver that the Commander of your Troops in the service of Mahomed Ally Cawn, whom You Compliment with the Title of Prince, had never the least Right to give any Orders to our Prisoners nor to Capitulate with them. It is prov'd by all the Declarations I have sent You & now send that all Conditions of every Kind, soever were Decided by M[r]. Lawrence, & some other of your Officers; that our Officers were all Conducted before this Commander, & that some even were oblig'd to travel fifteen Leagues merely to be presented to M[r]. Lawrence; A Journey which they owe entirely to M[r]. Clive's Breach of his Word, that some never saw nor heard Speak of Mahomed Ally Cawn nor even the meanest of his Servants, who had a better Right to treat with these Prisoners, than your Commanders & your Officers. This Conduct of these Last is the most Convincing Proof I can advance that under the pure cloak of the Name of Mahomed Ally Cawn, You have been acting not as Auxiliaries to Mahomed Ally Kawn but as a Principal Party in open War with us. Hardly will you be able to Disprove Facts so Evident. Only M[r]. Law Saw Mahomed Ally Cawn, & when Did he see him? After M[r]. Lawrence had Decided his Fate, & that of his Troops. M[r]. Law should then have refus'd this Visit; It was Ill plac'd, as he had not had it in his Power to settle with him, the shamefull Condition's of his Capitulation. How long Time soever you may take to Reply to what I have already said on this Subject, You will never be able to Disprove Facts that are true and too well founded.

The Comparison you would draw to Extenuate the Capital Crime into which M[r]. Lawrence is plung'd with regard to M[r]. Kelsey Officer of this Garrison cannot the least diminish it. Charge him with what Offence you please, Let it be even aggravated to Colour this Crime; I shall be contended with telling you that he was an Officer of the King, that he was not your Prisoner, nor M[r]. Lawrence's,

but Mahomed Ally Cawn's; & that I cannot desist from the Summons & Protests I have before made to You on this Subject in my Letters of the 4th. & 18th. May last, Which I again renew & shall again every Opportunity I have. Mr. Lawrence's Letter to Mr. Law of which I sent You a Copy, declares positively the Reason for which he caus'd Mr. Kelsey to be Hang'd. He did not there consider that this Despotism might have melancholly Consequences Be perswaded Sir that Mr. Demarre is on the same Footing, he is not a Deserter in India, but acquir'd that Title elsewhere & by Mr. Lawrences Rule is in the same Case as Mr. Kelsey.

I am Ignorant of the ill treatment Mr. Lawrence thinks he has receiv'd & which Induces him to Speak freely of Me. When taken Prisoner at the beginning of the Siege of this Place, I gave him up his Arms, Watch, Ring &ca. in Short every thing he ask't for; It's true I made good their Value to the People who took him; During his Stay my Wife's & my whole Attension [*sic*] was Employ'd to give Him Satisfaction. My Kitchen was his, and actually the best Dishes were set before him, My Purse which he would not make use of was offer'd him. In short I neglected nothing to alleviate the Pain he suffer'd from being Prisoner can I say that he has always replied to this Care? I Appeal to Himself When the Restoration of Madrass was on Foot, His Stay here which was very short was spent in procuring him all the Diversions the Country Affords; If all this can be call'd ill Treatment it's true he has Reason to Complain, but who would be of his Opinion? At least he should Carry his Resentment no further than me & not endeavour to make my Nation feel the whole Weight.

My Letters of the 4th. & 18th. May desir'd You to do Us the same Office with Mahomed Ally Cawn as I had done You with Chundasaib with regard to your Prisoners; I thought I had a Right to require the same Behaviour from You I cannot yet mean myself from the Idea that You are under an Obligation to act in the same manner, Yours were all restor'd to You, why have not ours had the same Fate. You Yourself have decided that, under which they now Groan, but You cannot produce an Example to authorise You to it. I did not think of obtaining the Restoration of these People as a Favour, but as an Obligation to which You was bound as well by the Conduct I had observ'd as by the Treaties Subsisting between the two Crowns; These two Considerations have not made on You the Impression they naturally shou'd, but they must Oblige Me to Demand, whether as a Favour, or as an Obligation You are under, to deliver up all our Prisoners; I shall always insist on this Point and I Claim them in the Name of the King my Master; I will receive them under what ever Title You may Desire, This is the Request I make You as I have already had the Honour to do.

I advisd Mahomed Ally Cawn at the same Time that I did You Sir of the Orders I had receiv'd from Nabob Assuf Doula to restore Tranquility to these Parts. Since this Advice was given, the Publick as well as I have been inform'd of the Tragical End of Chunda Saeb. You are of Opinion that his Death should promote the Accomplishment of this; If you are perswaded of this, may I not ask the Reason that prevents your restoring our Prisoners which are actually in your Possession; You look upon them as Allies to the Deceas'd & Nevertheless keep them always in Irons. After this Man's Death there should be no more talk of Prisoners & Every thing should be put in its proper Channel; Acting otherwise Sir is making us a Principal Party; It lies therefore with You [Sr] it lies with You to Determine on what Means You think proper to bring about this Tranquility. For my Part my Resolution is taken I will enter upon no Accomodation with Mahomed Ally Cawn 'till our Prisoners are deliver'd up. I demand them of You Sir because I am authoris'd to do so by the Conduct I observ'd with Yours, by the Treaties Subsisting between the two Crowns, and because their Quality of Prisoner ceas'd upon the Death of Chunda Saib I will nevertheless consent to give You my Parole & to Engage with Mahomed Ally Cawn, that if the Accomodation does not take place these same Prisoners shall not be Employ'd against him & an Exact Roll shall be kept of all that are deliver'd up. For the Rest I wish that the Advice You have given Mahomed Ally Cawn may Ingage him to Conform to the Orders of his Mast.r, It is indeed Time he should Acknowledge Somebody. For me in particular

I promise You that I will neglect nothing to restore to these Parts the Tranquillity they are in Need of: But as your Troops always Accompany him & may Appear before the Places, Territories &c.[a] where the King's Flag is hoisted; I am Carefull to Advise You that I have given Orders to some of the Commanders to keep ready Exact Inventories, of every thing there lying of all Kinds, to be deliver'd to the Commanders of your Troops & then to retire hither if they Can get Liberty to pass with their Garrison's, making the Protests requisite on such Occasions.

Mess.rs Dauteuil & Law have assur'd me that they never gave a Pasport to any of your Officers taken Prisoners, indeed if they had they would have acted Contrary to my Orders. therefore M.r Lawrence could not be authoris'd by these which never Subsisted.

The Letters We receive from Mahie are never without Complaints of the Succours of all Kinds that you furnish to the Prince of Canara, with whom we are at War by the Instigation of your Servants at Tellicherry The greatest Part of this Assistance has been given & sent him so openly, that We have always thought these Servants had Orders from Europe to Act in this Manner. The first of these Succours were Conducted to the Camp of Canara by the Second of your Factory, but what was most astonishing, was a Detachment of two hundred Men commanded by Captain Morsen one of the Officers of your Troops who made an unsuccessfull Attempt to get into the Fort of Matalaye which We were then besieging. After so open a Conduct, Shou'd it Surprise you that our Servants favour the King of Colastria with whom You are at War? I don't believe there is any Law that permits You to Support our Enemies to the utmost of your Power & at the same Time obliges us to look quietly on every thing that your Nation pleases to do against us directly or indirectly. Let your Gentlemen at Tellicherry prove that We have given a Single Man of our Troops to the King of Colastria, & I assure You I will pass Condemnation on all the Rest. Besides it is prov'd & you are not Ignorant of it, that our War with Canara began before yours & therefore that Your Servants are the Agressors, by all the Succours they furnish'd to our Enemy. These same Servants as they are Subordinate to the Council of Bombay and not Oblig'd to give You an Account of their Actions; It may therefore be said with some Certainty that You do not know the Truth of what passes in these Parts, But it was necessary to have some Pretence, with or without Foundation to support the Conduct you observe here with us; but this is a new one, it did not Subsist before the month of November last & cou'd not Serve You for any thing that pass'd before that Time. M.r Lawrence has this pretext always ready to produce, it is true he only makes use of it before People who Cannot Contradict him & who know little or nothing of what passes on the Malabar Coast.

Herewith are three Declarations made by Mess.rs Law Dumesnil & Vissedelou de Bonamour with Copies of two Notes referr'd to in the Second. They carry with them a Perfect Evidence of all that has been before said of Mr Laurence. He only Determin'd every thing, He only Commanded, He only in short impos'd the hardest Conditions & Mahomed Ally Cawn was no more than a Cypher. He does not put the least Cloak over his Proceedings, They Stand in full Light, & he seems to be above all Laws; Nothing can contain him. I shall not stop to make all the Reflections these Declarations present; They would lead me too far they are Numberless especially with regard to the Tragical End of Chunda Saib; I shall only Speak of one Letter which is mention'd & which I wrote to Mahomed Ally Cawn. In the first place the Explanation M.r Laurence gave to Mess.rs Law & Dauteuil was prov'd false that this Letter was sent to Mahomed Ally Cawn by M.r Dauteuil at the same Time with another in which I made him Offers of Peace. The first was wrote as Soon as I was inform'd of the Infamous Death of M.r Kelsey an Officer of this Garrison & Address'd to Doast Cawn Commander of the King of Tanjour's Horse who advises me that he forwarded it in due Time, which must have between the 1.st & 10.th of May. It is also false that I wrote at the same Time to Mahomed Ally Cawn to propose a peace, I did not make this Proposal by Letter till the 13.th of June, It was Accompanied with some others under a Flying

Seal address'd to Mess.[rs] Dauteuil & Law. These last Letters could not have Reach'd Mahomed Ally Cawn 'till about the 18.th of the Month of June, therefore all that could be said before this Time by M[r]. Lawrence & by Mahomed Ally Cawn who is oblig'd to Speak as they Please; is entirely overthrown. You will infer Sir from this Fact of which the Falsity is prov'd, whatever you please. I keep my Reflections to myself.

The Declaration of M.[r] De Visdelou de Bonnamour is not a Proof of what you tell me, that You will Punctually abide by the Sacred Treaties Subsisting between the two Crowns & will Suffer no one to infringe them This Officer was at Fort S.[t] David only to take Care of our Prisoners & furnish them with what little Succours they might Stand in need of. Certainly If I cou'd have Suspected that his Residence there would have brought Such an Affront upon him I shou'd have been very Carefull not to send him [It serves] for a further Proof that Notwithstanding the Treaties, You are not Willing to have any Communication with our Nation. M.[r] Grunslate, one of your Servants has been here this Fortnight; I have not thought proper to give him the same usage; He shall Stay as Long as he pleases and in that I keep up to the Meaning of the Treaties You so often Spoke of.

You have besides herewith Copy of a Letter I wrote to M.[r] [Cockell]; In it one Shaik Hussain is mention'd I attribute his not answering this Letter to a Fit of Illness He labours under. I hope You will be pleas'd to give Orders that this Man whom I demand in the Name of the King be treated & sent back hither as an Officer who has the Honour to be Honour'd with one of his Medals & furnish'd with a Commission as Commander of our Seapoys. You will See in the Declarations how many Paroles were given, retracted, & some Executed with regard to him. You alone Sir can reduce to Order all these Promises & Denials, which serve only to prove the Despotism of M.[r] Laurence in all these Affairs, & which authorise Me as well as the Treaties which you regard as Sacred to claim all our Prisoners, Arms, Artillery, Ammunition &c.[a] which have been taken in every Place where M.[r] Laurence and your Officers have Acted without the Interposition of Mahomed Ally Cawn, or any of his People whatever, making You responsible in case of a Refusal in your own private Name to our Respective Sovereigns; Protesting in the best Form against any thing you may do Contrary to my Just Demand & Charging You with the Risques all the Possessions of the Nation may run by the Detention You make of our Prisoners. I have the Honour to be with the most perfect Consideration Sir Your most Obedient Humble Servant. Dupleix.

Pondicherry 7.th July 1753 [*sic*]

In the Year one Thousand seven Hundred & Fifty two the twenty Sixth Day of June at Eleven o'Clock in the Morning appear at the Office of the Secretary to the Superior Council of Pondicherry before Us David Marragon Secretary & in the presence of M.[r] Dularens Jun.[r] Merch.[t] & William Feborier a Company's Servant, Witnesses to this Deposition; M.[r] James Law Captain of Foot who Declares, that being with his Troops & Nabob Chunda Saib in Cheringam Pagoda's, Mahomed Ally Cawn summond him to give up all his Cannon & his Army to which he answer'd that he could not Submit to this Summons till he had receiv'd Order's from his Superiors to dispose of a Trust that was Comitted to him.

A few Day's [*sic*] Afterwards the Deponent offer'd Mahomed Ally Cawn half his heavy Artillery, & demanded to retire himself, & all his Troops & Seapoys, & further Demanded that no search should be made after any one under his Colours. Mahomed Ally Cawns Answer was that he had no other Conditions to give him but to Surrender at Discretion, himself & all that were with him. In the mean Time Manogy made an Offer to Nabob Chundasaib to Receive Him in his Army & help him to Escape by way of Karical; The Nabob spoke of it to the Deponent, who answer'd that if Manogy would give his Relation Calero for Security he Should Accept the Offer; the 11.th Instant Manogy sent a Man with a Letter to Chunda Saib and one for the Deponent to press him more & more to let the Nabob Deliver himself into the Hands of Manogy. This pass'd in presence of M[r]. Dumesnil, Shaik Hussan, Ally Cawn, Manuel the Interpreter and Quedersing.

The Deponent told the Nabob that before he could give an Answer he must demand an Interview with Manogy, which was granted that very Evening.

Manogy agreed to move a little Distance from the Pagoda's; The Nabob wanted to go to Him which the Deponent Oppos'd, & went himself with Mr. Dumesnil Shaik Hussain, Manuel the Interpreter & the Guide to hold the Conference. Before he got there he met Doast Cawn who told him that Manogy was afraid what was passing between them had got Vent, & that he was Waiting for him the Deponent in a Secure Place; Having pass'd some of the Enemys Guards the Deponent met Manogy about three Quarters of a League from the Pagoda's, who gave him a pretty good Reception *and informd him of the Hatred the English bore the French offering in Consequence to Secure Him against their Ill Will as well as the Nabob & Shaik Hussan.* The Deponent answerd that for himself he would share the Fate of his Troops, but he would deliver the Nabob to him as soon as he had given him an Hostage, to which Manogy answer'd that if he had a Mind to break his Word the Hostage would Signify Nothing; & that he would run a Risque in taking one of the News getting Vent, upon which he took the most Solemn Oath as well on his Sabre as his Catarra, and Doast Cawn assur'd him. He was going to Conduct the Nabob to Karical that the Time was Short that he had four & twenty Cooleys ready & that he would be at Karical the Day after; all this pass'd in presence of the above mention'd People, in Consequence of which Doast Cawn conducted the Deponent with the rest to the Nabob who was waiting for them at the Pagoda of Jonquirer

The Deponent Still hesitated, & cou'd not Determine to deliver up the Nabob, but he told him that Time was precious, & he must let him go. Upon which the Deponent gave him into the Hands of Doast Cawn who Conducted him to his Camp accompanied by Shaik Hussan who resolv'd to attend him to Manogy's Presence.

The same Day being the 11th the Deponent receiv'd a summons from Mahomed Ally Cawn to surrender himself & his People at Discretion & to give up the Pagoda's with his Warlike Utensils the next Day before Noon, & that He should hold no further Correspondence after that Time was Expir'd, that he should fire upon all the Flags of Truce, & put to the Sword all that were in the Pagoda's if once they began to Batter in Breach, adding that as Mr. Dauteuil was taken with his Troops, our Army had no further hopes of Succour.

The Deponent adds that upon Mahomed Ally Cawns Second Summons which must have been about the 8th Instant he wrote to Mr. Lawrence to beg he would be Security for the Faith of the Treaty one [*sic*] one side & th' other. This Letter was Accompanied with one for Mahomed Ally Cawn Containing the Conditions he demanded. In answer to which Letters came the Summons of the 11th above mention'd, accompanied with a Letter from Mr. Lawrence who refus'd to Stand security waving it at the same Time with a kind of Humanity; He would prevent, he said as much as possible the Effusion of Christian Blood & Concluded with a piece of Advice that he thought it most Prudent for the Deponent in his Situation to Surrender at Discretion as Mahomed Ally Cawn propos'd to him. The Deponent wrote the Day after to Mr. Laurence by Mr. DeLa Hautiere to prevail on him to request of Mahomed Ally Cawn to prolong the Time of the Truce 'till he had receiv'd an Answer from Mr. Dauteuil who he could not believe was a Prisoner. He made Mr. Dela hautiere the Bearer of this Letter in hopes he would be able to speak to Mr. Lawrence & induce him to obtain honourable Conditions or an Interview between the Deponent & him, as the Officers advis'd Mr. Dela hautiere could not speak with Mr. Lawrence but talk'd to Mr. Gingins & another Officer, who Assur'd Mr. Dela hautiere that they would do their utmost to perswade Mr. Lawrence to Obtain from Mahomed Ally Cawn Some Conditions, and these Officers even told Mr. dela hautiere that this *Backwardness proceeded from some Resentment in M. Lawrence.*

Mr. Delahautiere came back without an Answer to the Deponent's Letter. In this Time the Deponent receiv'd a Letter from Mr. D'auteuil to which he answer'd that he had wrote to Mr. Lawrence & sent Mr. dela hautiere to Confer with him,

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requesting Mr. Dauteuil to obtain an Interview for him with Mr. Lawrence, at which he desir'd Mr. Dauteuil to be present & above all to obtain Pardon for the Deserters. The Hour Appointed for the Surrendry by Mahomed Ally Cawn's Summons, approach'd & the Deponent had Receiv'd no Answer. Mr. Dumesnil ask'd leave of the Deponent to go & speak with Mr. Lawrence, & took Mr. Dela Tour with him These two Officers could not Succeed in their Design to Speak with Mr. Lawrence; They return'd with Mr. Dauteuil & an English Officer nam'd Mr. Dalton.

Mr. Dauteuil told the Deponent that *the English were Enrag'd against the Nation, & sought Opportunity's of making their Passion blaze out*; that however he might be assur'd no search would be made after the Deserters.

Mr. Dalton was Sent on the part of Mr. Lawrence to know what the Deponent had to pay to him, & in the Course of the Conversation, Mr. Dalton said that Mr. Lawrence had told to Mahomed Ally Cawn that the Pagoda's would be deliver'd up to him in the Evening, & added that Mr. Lawrence was not able to prevail on Mahomed Ally Cawn to prolong the Surrendry 'till the next Day at 8 o'Clock in the Morning. The Deponent answer'd Mr. Dalton that he had desir'd Mr. Lawrence to grant him an Interview, that this had not been refus'd, & that he would not Surrender 'till he had obtain'd Honourable Conditions. This Discourse pass'd before Mr. Dauteuil & the Officers. Mr. Dalton retir'd telling the Deponent that he had but 'till next Day at nine o'Clock to determine in. The Deponent insisted on Mr. Dalton's requesting Mr. Lawrence to grant him an Interview in any Place he pleas'd, & that next Day he should be with the Flag which would Carry the Answer to Mr. Lawrence; & he further told Mr. Dalton *that as Chunda Saib was no longer with him, he had none but Troops in the Pay of the French Company and must expect that the English would afford him all the Succour he might stand in need of since the two Nations were in Peace.*

He gave Mr. Dalton this Answer, because he was going to burst his heavy Cannon upon the Advice this Officer gave him that Chunda Saib was Seiz'd in his Flight & was in the Hands of Mahomed Ally Cawn, which News Mr. Dauteuil had wrote the Deponent from Tritchinopoly in the Morning. Mr. Dauteuil return'd with Mr. Dalton; the next Day the Deponent drew out a Letter for Mr. Lawrence in which he told him, that he would not surrender but on honourable Conditions, *that besides Nabob Chundasaib being no longer with the French Troops, he must expect that the English would furnish him with all the Succours necessary for his Retreat which was the Resolution he was going to take.* The Deponent advis'd Mr. Lawrence that he was with the white Flag which Escorted this Letter; He read the Letter to the Officers & set out with a Dragoon Drummer About half way to the English Camp Mr. Dalton came to receive him & Conducted him to Mr. Lawrence. The Deponent laid down the Letter upon Mr. Lawrence's Table, & told him by Mouth in presence of Mr. Clive & Mr Dalton *that he Expected the English would furnish him with what Succours he might ask for as he had Come to a Resolution to retreat into the French Settlements, Chunda Saib being no longer with the French Troops & the Nabob's Army having been discharg'd or deserted long since. Mr. Lawrence answer'd the Deponent that in Europe the two Nations were at Peace but in India the French had infring'd the Treaty, & that he & his Troops were Allies to Mahomed Ally Cawn with his People & Cannon, if he Mahomed Ally Cawn was going to beseige Pondicherry; that therefore he could grant him Nothing.* The Deponent told him that on his Side he would never think of Surrendering if the Conditions he had demanded of Mahomed Ally Cawn were not granted. Mr. Lawrence told him he was sorry for this Resolution because the Moratta's & Mysoreans were Resolv'd to Revenge their God's [*sic*] whose Temples were Defil'd & that Mahomed Ally Cawn had promis'd them leave to put all to the Sword that are in them; that he had four Twenty four Pounders ready & two other heavy Cannon, that Mahomed Ally Cawn was determin'd, if once the Pagodas were batter'd in Breach, to give no Quarter. The Deponent answer'd that Soldiers were above these Threats, but that he was Surpriz'd to see Mr. Lawrence refuse to be Mediator that he the Deponent had Powers to treat with Mahomed Ally Cawn about a Peace Mr.

Mr. Lawrence answer'd that he should be Charm'd to give any Proof of his Esteem for the Nation, but he could not undertake this Mediation, indeed if he should Mahomed Ally Cawn would hearken to Nothing, because Mr. Dupleix by the same Pattamar that brought him a Letter from Mr. D'auteuil to make peace, wrote him that as long as there was a Frenchman in India, His Country should not be at Peace. The Deponent ask'd Mr. Lawrence to let him see the Letter in which he said Mr Dupleix threatn'd to kill him as he had kill'd his Father Mr. Lawrence sent to Mahomed Ally Cawn for the Letter, and Gopall Mr. Lawrence's Interpreter render'd it Differently from what he had told the Deponent. The Letter by the Interpreter's Account, reproach'd Mahomed Ally Cawn with the Death of Mr. Kelsey & told him to remember that his Father's Misfortunes were brought on him only by his base Manner of Treating some French Prisoners, that Mr. Dupleix would find a way to make him Repent of his Cruelty, & that he might depend on it, while a Frenchman liv'd he would be his Enemy. The Deponent gave Mr. Lawrence to understand, by the Mention of the Death of Mr. Kelsy, that this Letter must have preceded that of Mr. Dauteuil proposing Peace. Mr. Lawrence answer'd that it did appear so, and that it must have been Mr. Dauteuils fault for Sending the two letters at the same Time. The Deponent told Mr. Lawrence that the Phrase which threatned Mahomed Ally Cawn with War as long as there was a Frenchman left, could not Regard Prisoners, *that therefore Mr. Lawrence by Refusing his Mediation shew'd that the English were Enemies of the French and Mahomed Ally Cawn Declares it. Mr. Lawrence answer'd that as to the Nations, that they were in full Peace but that in India as Mr. Dupleix had acted openly against the English we must Expect Reprisals.*

The Deponent answer'd that he was Ignorant of any Proceedings against the English, & that the English had acted against the French two or three Times to his knowledge. Mr. Lawrence replied that he had Proof to the Contrary which he had produc'd in Europe & growing warm upon this he ask'd the Deponent what Resolution he had taken, telling him at the same Time that he knew very well the want he was in of Provisions. The Deponent answer'd that he would never Disgrace himself the other Replied that he would get him honourable Terms if he would surrender. Mr. Lawrence told him that Ally Cawn had advice that he had but few Men left and even had he Provisions Paltry Walls without Flanks could not stand long before heavy Cannon and above twelve hundred Europeans, which he Offer'd to shew the Deponent. The Deponent told him that all these Considerations would not alter him, Mr. Lawrence told him that he might persist in his Resolution but would Repent of it & that he would be Answerable for all the Blood he would Cause to be Spilt to no Purpose since he had neither Retreat nor Succours to hope for Mr. Lawrence wanted the Pagoda's to be deliver'd up that Evening & told the Deponent that he had prevail'd on Mahomed Ally Cawn that the English Troops should take Possession of the Pagodas that the Officers should be sent away upon Parole & that their Baggage should not be touch'd. The Deponent made answer that the Officers were of his Opinion, that they were not Concern'd about themselves nor their Baggage, that they would be much better pleas'd to have the Soldiers with their Arms; that these Conditions were more Honourable than the Baggage, and that he would never Surrender but on honourable Conditions Mr. Lawrence Reply'd that in Europe they often Surrender'd at Discretion, & told the Deponent that Mahomed Ally Cawn would not have any further Correspondence. The Deponent left the Interview with Mr. Lawrence without promising to give up the Pagoda's, & telling Mr. Lawrence that he must Consult with the Officers before he could give him an Answer, that besides there were some Volunteers with Officer's Pay who should have the same Treatment as they; Mr. Lawrence answer'd that he gave him his Word of Honour Mahomed Ally Cawn would allow the Officers their Arms, & that he would send & ask the same Terms for the Volunteers; The Deponent demanded that Shaik Hussain & the other Captains of Seapoys should be treated as French Officers. *Mr. Lawrence seem'd inclind to accede to this Demand concerning Shaik Hussan, 'till Mr. Clive took Mr. Lawrence apart, who after a Moment's Conversation came back & told him*

that Mahomed Ally Cawn wanted Shaik Hussan but he would answer for it, would not [hear ?] *him.* The Deponent insisted that Shaik Hussan with the Seapoy Officers should come away upon Parole adding that the said Shaik Hussan had been Honour'd by the King with a Medal & Commission as Commander of the Seapoys in the Service of France. Upon which Mr. Lawrence answer'd that he did not know whether Mahomed Ally Cawn would grant this, but that he would promise him *that if Shaik Hussan was not Satisfied He would let him Escape in the Night on Condition that the Deponent would give his Parole that Shaik Hussan should not Carry Arms against Mahomed Ally Cawn again.* The Deponent demanded to Conduct the Troops to Pondicherry with their Arms, & he would give his Parole that they should not carry Arms against Mahomed Ally Cawn again. *Mr. Lawrence answer'd that Mahomed Ally Cawn would never hearken to this Proposal, Mr. Lawrence told him further that, as Ally to Mahomed Ally Cawn, if he should think of Granting such a Demand, He would advise him against it.* Mr. Lawrence press'd the Deponent to determine, for Mahomed Ally Cawn was waiting the Result of their Conference; The Deponent answer'd that he desir'd at least the Dragoons might be granted him; that this was a trifling Honour. Mr. Lawrence Refus'd to ask this & added that he should take as much Care of the Prisoners as of the English. The Deponent demanded that the Married Men at least should have leave to go to Pondicherry. Mr. Lawrence answer'd that the Nabob expected the whole should Surrender at Discretion. The Deponent told him that he had not mention'd the Deserters because Mr. Dauteuil as well as Mr. Dalton said that Mr. Lawrence had given his Word that no Search should be made after them. The Deponent Added that Mr. Buck was a french Officer & he would die sooner than Abandon him. Mr. Lawrence assur'd him that Mr. Buck should go to Pondicherry the same as the other Officers and that Jennings should be Included among the Surgeons who being of the List of Officers should come to Pondi cherry after having sign'd not to Carry Arms again against Mahomed Ally Cawn. The Deponent Demanded that the Sick & Wounded should be carried to Pondicherry. Mr. Lawrence answer'd that he would do his utmost to obtain this from the Nabob. Upon which the Deponent refus'd to give up all the Pagoda's. In the Evening Mr. Lawrence told him that the next Day at five in the Morning he would send a Detachment to take Possession of the Pagoda's and if he the Deponent did not Surrender he was to Expect no further Correspondence, and demanded of the Deponent that He himself should deliver the Pagoda's to the English Troops at the Appointed Time, of which the Reveille was to be the Signal. The Deponent answer'd that He would not Surrender the Pagodas 'till Day light, and Retir'd with Mr. Dalton who Accompanied him to Conduct him past the Picket Guard of the Army. Being arriv'd at the Pagoda, the Deponent told the Officers the hard Conditions Mr. Lawrence had propos'd, upon which the Officers, at the Head of whom was Mr. Dumesnil, declar'd to Mr. Dalton that they would not Accept such Dishonourable Terms *& Demanded that Shaik Hussain should be Compriz'd in the Number of Officers, being Really one & Honour'd with a Medal from the King. Mr. Dalton then answer'd that Mr. Lawrence would do his utmost to get the Demand in favour of Shaik Hussan granted & Retir'd.* The Deponent adds, that in the Conversation between him and Mr. Lawrence, he told him that the Prisoners that were at Trichinopoly were ill treated, and in Consequence the said Deponent demanded that all the Prisoners should be Conducted to Cuddalore. Upon which Mr. Lawrence demanded a Note from the Deponent which he gave him Immediately, Specifying the above Demand. The next morning appear'd the English out of Cannon Shot. The Deponent sent Mr. Dela hautiere & some Soldiers to reconoitre them & went out himself to Ask Mr. Dalton what Orders he had receiv'd from Mr. Lawrence. Mr. Dalton assur'd the Deponent as well as Mr. Dumesnil that Mr. Lawrence told him he would prevail on Mahomed Ally Cawn to be Satisfied with the Officer's Parole for Shaik Hussan, & to let him go with the Officers to Pondicherry & that he would get leave for twelve French Dragoons to go with the Deponent to Pondicherry.

After which the Pagoda's were surrender'd to him.

The Deponent & M^r^. Dumesnil went to Mr Lawrence at the English Camp; they insisted upon Shaik Hussan's coming with them to Pondicherry & that M^r^. Dalton told them so; M^r^. Lawrence said that Mahomed Ally Cawn refus'd it The Deponent told M^r^. Lawrence that he had promis'd to let him Escape in the Night & that M^r^. Dumesnil had given his Parole to Shaik Hussan. To Share his Fate; The Deponent Added that he was a French Officer & had his Majesty's Commission; M^r^. Lawrence answer'd the Deponent & M^r^. Dumesnil that he was sorry he had meddled in this Affair as they were not Satisfied; Those Gentlemen replied that they did not see he had any Room to think them oblig'd to him. The Deponent then ask'd him for Provisions for his People, & when the Troops might set out, & whether the Officer's as well as Volunteers could have Passports from Mahomed Ally Cawn; that his Health was So much impair'd that he beg'd he would get his for him as Soon as Possible M^r^. Lawrence sent to Ask for a Passport for the Deponent & *told him that the treatment Messrs. DeSelve & Durvill'e gave to their Escort prevented their ordering one Now,* but if these Gentlemen had a Mind to make Use of the Escort for the Soldiers, they would set out in one Day. The Deponents passport arriv'd very late, & M^r^. Lawrence told him that Mahomed Ally Cawn ask'd if he chose to See him. The Deponent could hardly perswade himself to come into Mahomed Ally Cawn's Presence, *the rather as he had heard that he Cutt off or caus'd to be cut off Chunda Saibs Head contrary to the Parole & oaths given by the Tanjore People, which may be Charg'd with the most heinous Treachery.* The Deponent however consented to see Mahomed Ally Cawn; He went the next Morning accompanied with Messrs. Lawrence & Clive, He found Mahomed Ally Cawn at Trichinopoly, who Receiv'd him very politely giving him one of his Hands, at the same Time that he presented the other to M^r^. Lawrence, & after having made him sit Down, he told him he should be charm'd to be in Friendship with M^r^. Dupleix, the Deponent answer'd that the way to procure the friendship of the Nation & M^r^. Dupleix was to give the Prisoners other Terms than those made that the Evening before he Surrender'd he told M^r^. Lawrence he had Powers to treat of a Peace, but that M^r^. Lawrence answerd him that he would not hearken to it, giving for Reason the Letter on the Subject of the Death of M^r^. Kelsey, which is Spoke of above. The Deponent further said to Mahomed Ally Cawn that the Terms granted were so little honourable, that they would alienate M^r^. Dupleix from making a Peace, on the Contrary if he would give up the Prisoners as is the Custom among Europeans, He could venture to promise him it would Contribute very much to the good Intelligence he seem'd to desire. *Mahomed Ally Cawn Refusd him, but faintly, and it was easy to perceive that he was afraid of Disobliging M^r^. Lawrence if he granted this Request.* The Deponent ask'd for the Married Men at least. He gave him Twelve telling him at the same Time that he must have a Note making himself security, that they should not serve against him again. The Deponent ask'd for the Dragoons but could not get them. M^r^. Lawrence told Mahomed Ally Cawn that the Deponent had ask'd for the Sick & Wounded & he had promis'd to desire him to grant them. Mahomed Ally Cawn told him he would consent on Condition that the Deponent would give a Note making himself Security that they should not serve any more against him. The Deponent ask'd that Shaik Hussain should come to Pondicherry where his Family was and he was a French Officer. Mahomed Ally Cawn answer'd that Shaik Hussan was said to have killd his Father, & that he could not release him, that he was in Charge of the English & should meet with no Ill Treatment. *The Deponent complain'd that one Ally Cawn Captain of Seapoys was In Irons after haveing receiv'd a Cowle from one of his Chiefs to come over with his Seapoys into his Service. Mahomed Ally Cawn ask'd the Deponent why he concern'd himself about this head Seapoy; The Deponent answer'd that he had Promis'd to discharge him having nothing left to Support his Seapoys & he had serv'd faithfully all the Time he was under his Orders. Mahomed Ally Cawn told the Deponent that it was not to him he had trusted but one of his People. The Deponent said that good Faith requir'd that all who give Cowles in their Masters Names should be faithfull to them; M^r^. Lawrence told Mahomed Ally Cawn that all who give their Paroles*

should be oblig'd to Stand to them. Mahomed Ally Cawn promis'd to Release him on Condition that he should not serve any more against him. The Conversation being over, the Deponent Retir'd & went to the Mysore Chief still Accompanied with Messrs. Lawrence & Clive. This Chief said that he wish'd to live in Peace with the French Nation, & *afterwards talk'd of the Misfortune befallen Chunda Saeb & ask'd if it was true that Manogy treated with him the Deponent who answer'd that a peice of Treachery like this call'd out for Vengeance.* The Mysorean added that if the Deponent had trusted him to Him, no Harm should have come to him. Afterwards the Mysorean Spoke to M^{r}. Lawrence to prevent any of his People going within the Wall of Cheringam Pagoda where were Avizingue & Quedersingue to whom he had given a Cowle & that they were People who had been a long Time in his pay Hereupon M^{r}. Lawrence promis'd this.

The said Gentleman further declares that on their Return to the Camp, M^{r}. Dumesnil again told M^{r}. Lawrence that he would Share the Fate of Shaik Hussan *& that M^{r}. Dalton promis'd the Deponent in his Presence the 14th: in the Morning before the Surrendry that Shaik Hussan should come to Pondicherry with the Officers.* M^{r}. Lawrence promis'd that Shaik Hussan should be permitted to come for some Days to Pondicherry, but having Spoke to M^{r}. Clive apart, He came back & told the Deponent & M^{r}. Dauteuil that he had just heard that Shaik Hussan's Brother was marching with a force against Mahomed Ally Cawn wherefore he should be very Cautious about asking Mahomed Ally Cawn to let Shaik Hussan go to Pondicherry.

The said Gentleman further Declares that there was a Council held in M^{r}. Lawrence's Tent where Mahomed Ally Cawn & the Mysore Chief Assisted & that he heard several Blacks say that on the Breaking up of this Council, Chundasaibs Head was orderd to be cut off ; which is all the said Deponent says he has to delcare to us, & which he Swore to the Truth of before the underwritten Witnesses & sign'd with us at Pondicherry the Day & Year above Written. Sign'd LAW DULAURENS FEBORIER, and MARRAGON.

Copy compar'd with the Original.
MARRAGON

In the Year One Thousand, seven Hundred & fifty two, the first of July at Eleven o'Clock in the Morning appear'd at the Office of the Secretary to the Superiour Council of Pondicherry before Us David Marragon Secretary & in the Presence of M^{r}. Dularens Junr. Merch^{t}. & William Feborier a Company's Servant, Witnesses to this Examination, M^{r}. Henry Dumesnil Officer of Foot Who declares that being at Cheringam M^{r}. Dalton an English Captain came into the Pagoda & after the said Deponent ask'd him what was his Business, He made Answer to the said Deponent that he was come on the part of M^{r}. Lawrence to treat with the French on the Subject of the Surrendry of the Pagodas & M^{r}. Lawrence would approve of all he did in the Affair. Upon which the said Deponent demanded of M^{r}. Dalton that Shaik Hussan should be treated as an Officer, having a Commission from his Majesty & Consequently ought to Share the Fate of the french Officers. The said Deponent added further, if that was not granted, he would take the Command, put M^{r}. Law under Arrest, & there should be no Capitulation. Then M^{r}. Dalton told the Deponent that he promis'd Shaik Hussan should be treated as an Officer.

The said M^{r}. Dumesnil further declares that after the Pagoda's were Deliver'd to the English, M^{r}. Dalton who took Possession with a Detachment of English Troops told him that rather than leave Shaik Hussan with Mahomed Ally Cawn, he would See & secure him. The said M^{r}. Dumesnil further Declares that being Conducted to the English Camp before Trichinopoly, He demanded of Major Lawrence that Shaik Hussan should be at Liberty to Return to Pondicherry with the Officers To which M^{r}. Lawrence answer'd that it was impossible as Mahomed

Ally Cawn would not Consent to it. The said Deponent told M^r. Lawrence that he was vastly Surpriz'd at this Refusal, M^r. Dalton having given him his Word of honour that it Should be so. At length after much Debate M^r. Lawrence gave his Parole of Honour to the said Deponent in presence of M^r. Law, that He should make no Objection if Mahomed Ally Cawn consented to it, in Consequence of which the said Deponent was Sent to Trichinopoly accompanied by M^r. Clive to Speak to Mahomed Ally Cawn on the Subject, where when arriv'd & brought before Mahomed Ally Cawn, the said Deponent immediately Demanded Shaik Hussan as an Officer telling him that M^r. Dalton had given his Parole of Honour to him the Deponent that the said Shaik Hussan should have Liberty to go to Pondicherry with the French Officers, to which Mahomed Ally Cawn answer'd, that if M^r. Dalton had given his Parole to the said Deponent & would declare it before M^r. Clive & another English Officer, He would Consent that the said Shaik Hussan should be Releas'd on Condition not to serve against him again. After Receiving this Promise from Mahomed the said Deponent retir'd to go to the English Camp & Report to M^r. Lawrence the Conversation he had had with Mahomed Ally Cawn & the Conditional Consent he had given with Regard to Shaik Hussan. Upon which M^r. Lawrence wrote to M^r. Dalton to come to him to ask him if it was true that he had promis'd the said Deponent to let Shaik Hussan go to Pondicherry, but M^r. Dalton sent Word he was sick & not able to wait on M^r. Lawrence.

The said M^r. Dumesnil further declares that next Day he went to the Pagoda in Company with the Lieutenant of the English Grenadiers, where when arriv'd He ask'd M^r. Dalton if it was not true that he had given him his Parole of Honour that he would let Shaik Hussan go to Pondicherry on Condition not to serve again; *Upon which M^r. Dalton made Answer to the said Deponent that it was true, & that he had a great Inclination to serve that Man, that he thought M^r. Lawrence would have Consented to it, that he was very Sorry he refus'd but as he (Dalton) talk'd a great Deal without minding what he said His Parole slipp'd from him, before he knew M^r. Lawrence's Intentions. Upon which the said Deponent ask'd M^r. Dalton to Determine about this Affair who answer'd that the Lieutenant of Grenadiers then present, had told him M^r. Lawrence would not Consent to it, but on the Contrary intended Shaik Hussan should be Conducted to Fort S^t. David.* Then the Deponent cried out upon this Breach of Faith & said that since Shaik Hussan was not to Share the Fate of the Officer's, He the Deponent had promis'd not to abandon him, & would not sign to any thing they wanted.

The said M^r. Dumesnil further declares that after he had began his March with the Troops, He was oblig'd to halt again immediately & his Parole of Honour demanded in Writing not to serve again, to which he was forc'd to Consent. The said M^r. Dumesnil further declares that being Arriv'd near Verdachilum, He wanted to take leave of M^r. Campbell, the English Captain who Conducted the Prisoners to Fort S^t. David; The said M^r. Campbell told the Deponent that he must first go to Fort S^t. David as M^r. Lawrence had given him Such Orders, as well as to Disarm the Officers; which the said M^r. Campbell did not do for the Sake of Politeness; However the said M^r. Campbell shew'd this Order of Major Lawrence's to the Said Deponent, giving him a Note Specifying his Receipt of this Order; The said Deponent has added the said Note to the present.

The said Deponent further declares that immediately on the Prisoner's beginning their March from Cheringam to Fort S^t. David; M^r. Dalton sent a Guard to bring back the Deserters to his Camp although by the Agreement made it was Stipulated that no Search should be made after the Deserters. The Deponent Surpris'd at this proceeding went immediately to M^r. Dalton to ask the Reasons that induc'd him to act in this Manner, who answer'd that it was by Order of M^r. Lawrence & gave the Deponent a Note Setting forth his Reasons for taking away these Men, which also the Deponent has Annex'd to the present.

The said M^r. Dumesnil further declares that on his Arrival at Fort S^t. David, He made a Representation to the Governour of the said Fort about the Treatment that had been given to Shaik Hussan; that Nevertheless the said Shaik Hussan

was kept in Prison with a Centry upon him & that the said Deponent could not get leave to Speak with him.

The said Mr. Dumesnil further declares that being Arriv'd with Mr. Law at the English Camp and at Mr. Lawrence's; Mahomed Ally Cawn & the Chief of the Mysore Troops came into the said Camp of which Notice was Directly given to Mr. Lawrence, who immediately desir'd the said Deponent & Mr. Law would please to withdraw telling them He had Affairs of the Greatest Consequence to treat with Mahomed Ally Cawn & the Mysore Chief, who were introduc'd into Mr. Lawrence's Tent where they stai'd about an Hour, after which Manuell the Interpreter came to the said Deponent & Mr. Law & told them he had just heard that Chunda Saib's Head was Cut off. Which is all the said Deponent say's he has to declare to Us & which he swore to the Truth of before the underwritten Witnesses, & sign'd with Us in Pondicherry the Day & Year abovewritten Sign'd DUMESNIL, DU LAURENS, G. FEBORIER and MARRAGON.

Copy compar'd with the Original
MARRAGON.

In the Year one Thousand, seven hundred and fifty two, the third of July at Nine o Clock in the Morning, appear'd at the Office of the Secretary to the Superiour Council of Pondicherry before Us David Marragon Secretary and in the presence of Mr. James Dularens Junior Merchant & Mr. John Francis Martin a Company's Servant Witnesses to this Deposition, Mr. Giles de Visdelou Officer of Foot, who declares that the 29th. of June last, He receiv'd an Order to set out & go to Fort St. David to take Care of the Prisoners there in the Room of Mr. Dumesnil, who first Stay'd, but was recall'd by Mr. Dupleix. Mr. Visdelou immediately departed to go to Fort St. David where when arriv'd, He was Conducted to the Second of the Place, The Governour being incapable of seeing any Body on Accot. of Sickness, to whom he deliver'd a Letter He brought from Mr. Dupleix which the said Second immediately Carried to the Governour, & being Return'd from him told this Deponent that the Governour would answer Mr. Dupleix as Soon as his Health would permit him. The said Deponent further Declares that the 1st. Instant before Noon; An Order was Signified to him, (by the Captain of the Guard for that Day,) from the Governour, in Consequence of one he had Receiv'd from Madrass, to depart immediately, to which the said Deponent answer'd that he could not comply with this without an Order from Mr. Dupleix to whom the Deponent ask'd if he might be permitted to Write the said Deponent further Adds that the same Day afternoon about five o Clock, A Second Order was Signified to him to depart out of the Place, telling him that he could not stay any longer; that it was not Necessary to have French Officers in the Place to take care of the Prisoners; that the English would treat them well & Supply them with Every thing Necessary.

The said Deponent further declares that the 2d. Instant, the same Captain that had Signified the Order to him, came & told him that the Governour had got a Palankeen ready to Carry him to Pondicherry. Upon which the said Deponent seeing they press'd him so Closely & would not allow him to wait for Orders from Mr. Dupleix determin'd to set out. The said Deponent further declares that having ask'd whether he might be Suffer'd to see the Prisoners, He was Refus'd to see them as well as Shaik Hussan, and afterwards they offer'd to let him See them, but he answer'd, as they refus'd him at first He would not which is all the said Deponent say's he has to declare to Us & which he Swore to the Truth of before the undersign'd Witnesses, & sign'd with us at Pondicherry the Day & year abovewritten. Sign'd DE VISDELOU BONNAMOUR, DULAUREN'S, MARTIN & MARRAGON.

Copy Compar'd with the Original.
MARRAGON.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Dupleix
to Mr. Cockell

Honble Sir

Having heard that several of our People, Prisoners to Mahomed Ally Cawn are arriv'd at your Settlement, & that Mr. Dumesnil an Officer of this Garrison

stays there to see that they are furnish'd with what is Necessary, I send him three thousand Rupees which I beg you will order to be deliver'd to him to enable him to Supply the Prisoners with Cloaths & other Necessarys. I hope You will be pleas'd to give them all Marks of that Goodness of which I have already felt the Effects; I request too that you will Consider that these Prisoners are Subjects of the King of France, with whom your Monarch is in close Alliance. I am inform'd that one nam'd Assen Ally Cawn is kept in Prison with a Centry at his Door, I think it proper to advise you that this Man should be treated as our Officers; He has been honour'd with a Medal from the King & a Commission as Commander of our Seapoys, In this Quality therefore and in the Name of the King I claim this Man. I think no one whatever can oppose the Justice of my Demand made in the Name of the King my Master. I have the Honour to be with perfect Consideration Sir Yours &c^a^. DUPLEIX.

Pondicherry 25th June 1752.

No. 10

To

MONSIEUR DUPLEIX

Honble Sir

I had the Honour to Receive your Letter of the 7th. July, the several Depositions accompany it I have deliver'd to M^r^. Lawrence with Orders to ans^r^. them, when I shall be able fully to Reply to the Several Letters receiv'd with those Depositions.

Agreeable to what I wrote you under date the 9th. I acquainted the Nabob with your desire of Restoring Tranquility to the Province which he tells me he is ready to do, and indeed whoever seriously Considers the Ruin'd Condition of the Country, and the miserable State of its People must desire it I shall be ready to Concurr in any Measure that may Conduce to it and desire you will Communicate to me the Plan on which you purpose to effect it.

I am with most perfect Consideration Honble Sir Your most Obedient humble Servant.

Fort S^t^. George 10th July 1752.

No. 11

TO THE HONBLE THOMAS SAUNDERS ESQ^R^.
GOVERNOUR OF FORT S^T^. GEORGE.
Honble Sir.

This is to Accompany a Declaration of one S^t^. Philip who commanded for the King at Trivedy & who having found Means to escape is just arriv'd here with his Comrade. I have added to this a Letter in French without Signing and Translate of another in Persian, which this Seargeant receiv'd at the same time. I cannot now doubt but you have receiv'd Orders from your Superiours in Europe to declare War against us, for it is not possible to perswade oneself that of your private Authority you could act as you do, or that your Troops would dare without being Authoris'd in this manner to appear before Places where the King's Flags are hoisted. The Sergeants that commanded at Trivedy & Villeparum follow'd the Orders I gave them, and only Surrender'd to your Troops who were pleas'd to have the Complaisance to Receive them, & put themselves in possession of their Posts. They presented Inventories of the Stores lying there, That of Trividy was Refus'd, no doubt that of Villeparum will be the same, but your Troops have nevertheless seiz'd the Posts, and Magazines. I send you a Copy of the Inventory presented by the Commander at Trivedy, It is proper that you should be exactly inform'd of what was in that place; I cannot delay sending you that of Villeparum. All these Pieces make You responsible to the King my Master for these two places, for all that was in them, & the Lands of their Dependance which have been long since mortgag'd to the Company. You are not Ignorant too that

the Kings Flag was hoisted on these two Places twenty Six Months ago ; These same Troops of yours are now actually before Gingee; They will not find the same Complaisance there, it is Time to put an end to it, and you did not care to See the meaning of it with Regard to these two paltry Places, before which it is hard to perswade oneself your Troops durst appear whilst the Kings Flag was flying there ; But the Treaties which you Stile Sacred, & these Signals of our Monarch cannot restrain You; no it is not possible you should fall into such Capital Errors without particular Orders, you must certainly have Such, for your present actual Behaviour can no longer be authoriz'd by the Subterfuges you have always made use of, and you can no longer regard us as Auxiliary Troops to Nabob Hussan Doast Cawn, since he was treacherously assassinated notwithstanding Promises & most Solemn Oaths, a Crime that Strikes with Horror & which was thought heinous even by Morrattas. Tis therefore no longer upon him you are making War tis' upon us; The Declaration I send you is an Authentick Proof, and You use your Endeavours wherever our Flag appears to Dispel all the Doubts one might have on this Subject. It is therefore certain you have Orders; without them you Cannot keep our Prisoners in your Settlements ; without them you cannot attack Places where our Kings Flag is flying, but can one imagine that your Monarch, in full peace with ours and mutually seeking all means to Strengthen it more & more, can possibly have given you Such Orders, The Idea cannot be conceiv'd; The Good Faith with which Treaties are Executed in Europe assures me in this Point. Tis therefore only to You Sir & to those who advise You that I must attribute the too Violent Infringements to which You abandon yourselves & which prevent your Seeing & knowing the Consequences and the Justice of the Reprizals our Nation has a Right to make wherever an Opportunity may offer. Be perswaded if you please that The Monarch of the French is not to be insulted so highly as you do, unreveng'd. His Subjects do not see the Contempt you Affe[ct] for his Flag without trembling at what may be the Consequences. It is easy for You to foresee ; I have not been wanting to warn You, but nothing can move you, & you neglect no means to prove what I have already advanc'd several Time [s]. That the Treaties made by the King of Great Brittain do not at all bind the Subjects of that Kingdom ; How many Proofs have I not produc'd of this Truth ? I have join'd to these Pieces, Copy of two Letters I have just receiv'd from Trichinopoly; You will there find a Proof of a Breach of the Parole M^r^. Lawrence gave M^r^. Law for the sending in our Sick hither ; This Article which was engag'd to be done and of which you will find a full Detail in M^r^. Law's Declaration, can not have been forgot without Design. I know not how you would find the Situation of these poor Sick, & of those that are not so. I am at the same Time assur'd that those which you detain without Foundation at Fort S^t^. David are not better treated,The Succours they send to ask me for, with as much Secrecy as if they were in an Enemy's Country are a Certain Proof of their bad Situation. I have already many Times demanded these Subjects of the King, as well those that you Keep at Fort S^t^. David, as at Trichinopoly or any other Places where you have Garrisons. By these different Demands I have Acted in Rule towards You and have clear'd myself of the Consequences Your Obstinate Refusal may Occasion. This is for the third Time I claim them in the Name of the King my Master ; It will be you Sir that shall decide what Resolution I am to take, It shall be determin'd upon the Return of my Chubdar, The Bearer of this Letter whether he brings your Answer or not. I conclude the present by renewing all the Protests I have before made, making you Answerable in your own and Private Name for all the Infringements you make in the Treaties, which Subsist between our Sovereigns ; for the Behaviour of your Troops and their Commanders, who have the Hardiness to appear in Arms before our Places, and to make themselves Masters of them ; for the Measures you observe against all Law towards the Kings Subjects, whom you keep in your Prisons, as if you had a Right, and We were in full War ; for the Extremities to which your Conduct is about to force me, for which you only will be call'd upon to answer to our Two Sovereig[n]s ; for the Risques to which You Expose all our Establishments by your unjust Detention of our Troops ; for the taking of Trivedy

& Villeparum & the Revenues of the Lands in their Dependance, Summoning you to restore these two Places to me and to order your People to Replace the King's Flag, which they have presum'd to Despise. I have the Honour to be with perfect Consideration Honble Sir Your most Obedient humble servant DUPLEIX.

In the Year one Thousand seven hundred & fifty two, the 7th of August at ten o Clock in the Morning appear'd at the Office of the Secretary to the Superiour Council of Pondicherry before us David Marragon Secretary & in the presence of Messrs. Mangrin & Bonnet Company's Servants call'd for Witnesses to this Declaration; Philip de St. Jean Call'd St. Philip, a Sergeant; & Vincent Gervais Le petit, call'd la Garrenne, a Corporal; both posted to guard the Fort of Trivedy with twenty five Seapoys, who Declare that the 18th of July last about 10 o Clock in the Morning they saw a Considerable Body of English Troops follow'd by about two hundred Moors Horse, advancing towards the Fort of Trivedy who made a Tour round the Said Fort & then Encamp'd about half a League distant from it, and after the Encampment was made, there came a Hircara from the Said Camp who ask'd to Speak with the Commander of the said Fort; Then the said Mr. St. Philip appeard, & the said Hircara deliver'd him two Letters, of which he was the Bearer, telling him they came on the part of Nabob Mahomed Ally Cawn; After Reading the said Letters, one of which was Wrote in the Moors Language & the other in French which is annex'd to the present Declaration and of which the Tenour is; (By Nabob Anaverdy Cawn Behader to the Commander of the Fort of Trivedy; I send you this Summons to order You to deliver me up this Fort which belongs to me in the Space of two Hours; otherwise I shall put all to the Sword without Mercy; I wait your Answer with the Surrendry of the Fort, for after the Term Specify'd you are not to hope for any Quarter, for I will not receive any Flag of Truce & will fire upon all that may come on your Behalf;) The said Letter was not sign'd, but only Seal'd with a Moors Seal, According to the Custom of the Country; As to the Letter in Moors the said S.t Philip has join'd it to the present Declaration not understanding the least of that Language. After having seen this Summons the Deponents determin'd to send a Topass under Protection of a French Flag to the English Camp, to Carry a Letter to the Commander of the English Troops, by which they Summon'd him to Retire with his People, setting forth that the Place belong'd to his Majesty the King of France, The Topass was immediately sent back, by the Commander himself, with a Verbal Message to the said St. Philip, that the English would not hearken to any Proposal or Capitulation; The said St. Philip, after having heard the Topass's Report, resolv'd to send Vincent Gervais Lepetit to the English to tell them that the Fort should be Surrender'd to them on Condition that the whole Garrison without any Exception whatever should Retire to Pondicherry, The English having heard this Proposal seiz'd the said Lepetit & began their March to come near the Fort where being arriv'd, they appear'd at the Gate, which the said Philip order'd to be open'd without firing either Cannon or Musketry upon the Enemy. having Receiv'd Orders from Mr. Dupleix to deliver the Fort to the English with an Inventory of the Artillery Ammunition &ca. then actually in Store, without firing at all upon them which he Executed & deliver'd as an Inventory of the said Ammunition & Artillery which We have annex'd to the present. The said Deponent presented it to the English Commander who refus'd it, saying he had nothing to do with it, & that he was at Liberty to do what he pleas'd in the Fort & the said Deponent further Declares that after he had caus'd the Gate of the said Fort to be open'd, five or Six English Soldiers appear'd at the said Gate and immediately the said Deponent offer'd them the Key of the Fort & his Sword, which they would not Receive & told him to deliver them both to an English Captain who was there present, which he immediately did, upon which the said Captain return'd the Sword to the Deponent; he wanted too to give him back the Key, which the Deponent refus'd to receive, after which the English Troops invested the Fort & Remain'd in this Position 'till towards Six o Clock in the Evening, at which Time the English Officers orderd the Deponent to make the Seapoys that were in the Fort deliver up their Arms, & after having disarm'd them, they sent them into a Pagoda situated in the said Fort, where they were made Prisoners, and soon after a Detachment

of English & Seapoys were sent who took Possession of the Gate & Bastions of the said Fort & kept the two Deponents Prisoners there.

The said Deponents further declare that on the 19th at 6 o Clock in the Morning they deliver'd to an English Captain the Keys of the Powder Room as well as those of the Magazines of Provisions &ca.

The said Deponents further declare that the 20th of the said Month of July, Mr. Gingins Commander of the English Troops came into the said Fort and on his Arrival caus'd the two Deponents to be disarm'd, telling them they should be return'd them when they were going away; A Promise which he did not abide by.

The said Deponents further declare that the Day of Mr. Gingins Arrival there were twelve Seapoys & three English Soldiers order'd to Conduct the said Deponents to Fort St. David, & that before he set out the said St. Philip beg'd the said Mr. Gingins would please to Return him some Papers & Cadjans containing the Accounts of the Havildar, who ow'd Money to the Company; The said Mr. Gingins answerd him that he would not, that he had no Account to give to Mr. Dupleix, & that they were quite free to do whatever they might think proper. This was told them in presence of Messrs. Vareilles & Picard.

The Said Deponents further declare that being Arriv'd at Fort St. David whither they were Conducted by the above Escort, they were put under Charge of the Main Guard, and afterwards the Commandant of Fort St. David sent for them ask'd them if they did not Come from Trividy to which they answer'd that they did, He then ask'd them again to whom they had deliver'd the Fort to which they Replied that they had deliver'd it to the English, to whom also they gave their Swords, The Keys of the Fort & of the Storehouses; to which he answer'd; That is well.

The said Deponents further declare that the Day after their Arrival at Fort St. David about nine o Clock at Night, it was Signified to them that they were going to be Conducted to Trichinopoly as being Prisoners to the Nabob who had demanded them, and that a little while afterwards they were sent away with the same Escort that had Conducted them to Fort St. David, who carried them back to Trivedy, where when arriv'd they ask'd to Speak with Mr. Gingins Commander of the Fort, to which they were answer'd that it was impossible Mr. Gingins being asleep & presently afterwards they were Carried to the Door of the Nabob's Tent, who would not see them but instantly gave Orders that a hundred English Seapoys should be posted to look after the said Deponents, who were Conducted by this Guard to a Tope where they stay'd' till the Nabob's Departure, who being mov'd towards Gingee, they were oblig'd to follow him, and being Arriv'd there took Advantage of the Darkness of the Night to make their Escape & got to Pondicherry, which is all the said Deponents say they have to declare to us and which they Swore to the Truth of before the underwritten Wittnesses, The said St. Philip declaring he did not know how to Sign has made a Cross, his usual Mark & the Said Petit has Sign'd with us at Pondicherry the Day & Year abovewritten Sign'd Lepetit de la Garenne, Mangin, Bonnet, Marragon.

Mark of Serjeant St. Philip.

Copy Compar'd with the Original.
Marragon.

Copy of a Letter wrote to Mr. Dupleix by Mr. La Juste a Surgeon who Stay'd with the French Sick at Syringam Dated at Trichinopoly the 25 July 1752.

Sir

I stay'd at Syringam with Sixty six Sick and afterwards four & twenty went away thinking to Escape to Karical, but had the Misfortune to be Stop'd by the Tanjoreens, & Conducted to Trichinopoly, stripp'd of every Rag of their Cloaths, they are now reduc'd to lye in Prison without any Shirts to keep the Dirt of their miserable Bodies; They are in Prison quite naked like Black Fellows.

Mr. Coutanteau a Voluntier was of the Number as well as Mr. Boillo a Surgeon; The Latter stay'd among the Tanjoreens, for what Reason I know not. All these poor Prisoners implore You to have the Goodness to order a little Money to be given them to buy some Cloaths, They will never cease to offer up their Prayers

for the Preservation of your Health; They hope for this Favour from You; The English Commander being very much incens'd against the Sick on account of this Desertion, made us all come over to Trichinopoly, & they have not now Liberty to walk about; if they are catch'd they are Carried to Prison. I know not for what Reason we are kept here & why We are not sent to Pondicherry or Fort S^t. David.

I am here with thirty three Sick; It is above two Months that I have had no Medicines left nor the English any to give Me, All their Sick are gone only ours are left; I therefore beg you will have the Goodness to order them to be remov'd to some Place where they may find some Relief in their Necessity as well for Medicines, as Subsistence of Provisions which are Extreemly dear here, the poor Wretches cannot Supply themselves with the Pay that is given them; I do my utmost to make them Easy, I give them hopes that You will recall them either to Pondicherry or Cuddalore, where they will have a wholesomer Air I wait in hopes of your Orders. I have the Honour to be with the most profound Respect Sir Your &c^a. Sign'd Martin La Juste Surgeon.

Trichinopoly
25th July 1752.

A Copy
Marragon.

Coppy of a Letter wrote to M^r. Law by M^r. La juste a Surgeon who Stay'd with the French Sick at Syringam. Dated at Trichinopoly the 25th July 1752.

Sir

I staid at Syringam with Sixty Six Sick I know not for what Reason we are not sent to Pondicherry or Fort S^t. David; All the English Sick are gone, only ours are left, I am here without Medicines nor have the English any to give me. Boillot is deserted, He is at Tanjour, I know not why he Stays there. M^r. Coutanceau has been in prison these four Days, because he deserted with some of the Sick that were recover'd, to get away to Carical, but was Catch'd & conducted to Trichinopoly, whither they have carried me also with all the Sick; this makes me think I am to Stay here a long while; If I had my Necessaries about me, I could bear it with some Patience, but I am in want of every thing. I have now Thirty three Sick, very Ill; There was a Salute fir'd here Yesterday for the taking of Trivedy. The Sick as well as I beg you will recall them to some Place where they may find a Little Relief. I have the honour to be &c^a. Sign'd Lajuste,

Copy
Marragon.

From Nabob Aneverdy Cawn Behader to
The Commander of the Fort of Trivedy.

I send You this Summons to order You to deliver up the Fort which belongs to me in the Space of two Hours, If not I will put all to the Sword without Mercy. I Expect your Answer & the Surrendry of the Fort, for after the Time appointed you must not hope for any Quarter, for I will not Receive any Flag of Truce & will fire upon all that may come on your Behalf.

Copy
Marragon.

Translate of the Summons sent to the People of Trivedy.

To All French Commanders, Moormen & others in the Fort of Trivedy, be it known that on Receipt of the Present You are to open the Gate of the said Fort to receive my People in, & that You are to follow my Orders; If on the Contrary, You act otherwise, as Soon as I have taken Possession of the Fort I will put You all to the Edge of the Sword; I give You two hours Time to take your Resolution; If you follow my Orders you have Nothing to fear about your Life, but if on the Contrary You make Delays you are all undone. Major Lawrence has given

Orders to write to You in the same Tenour. The 5th of the Moon of Ramzan.
J Certify this to be a true Translation from the Persian into French.

Sign'd De Larche

Copy

Marragon.

No. 12

To Mr. Dupleix

Honble Sir

I have Receiv'd Answers to your Several Depositions accompanying your Letters, and shall by your Chubdar reply to the same, as I am entirely Convinc'd a fair Opportunity presents itself for settling the Province agreeable to the Government and to the mutual Advantage of both Companys, I am Ready to concur in the proper Measures for effecting it, for a Basis, Annaverdee Cawn to Enjoy the Province in the same manner as his Father, he writes me he will treat with You, and I conceive Affairs may be Settled, I thought myself under an indispensable Obligation to write You this, induc'd thereto by the many Calamitys the People have already Suffer'd and the many more they must groan under if the War Continues, this is the Duty of every one to prevent, it appears to me very Just as it carrys with it the Pleasure of being able to Convince the World that the Happiness and not the Misery of our Fellow Creatures is our Sincere intention. I have the Honour to be with most perfect Consideration Honble Sir Your most Obedt. Humble Servt. Thos Saunders.

Fort St. George
6th August 1752

To the Honble Thos Saunders Esqr
Governour of Fort St. George.

No. 13

Honble Sir

Herewith are some fresh Papers which the Conduct of your Troops join'd with Mahomed Ally Cawn has since occasion'd; They Confirm & aggravate all the Complaints I have already had the Honowr [*sic*] to make you always to no purpose. I act in Rule which Obliges me to trouble You so often. These Pieces consist of an Addition to the Declaration of St. Philip Commander at Trivedy; whose Order Mr. Gingins unjustly keeps, after obliging him to produce it, which he had no manner of Right to demand of this Man. Two more of the Papers are, a Copy of a Letter which Mr. Brenier Commander at Gingee wrote to the Commander of your Troops encamp'd at the Foot of the Fort, and Copy of a Protest sign'd by all the Officers in Garrison at that Place. The other is a Declaration of the Commander & Officers of our Army encamp'd at Vikiribandik; All these Pieces prove that you make War upon Us every where, & oblige me to protest against You and all those who are employ'd to Execute your Orders; renewing all the Summons I have already made You in my foregoing, adding to them even as much as is in my Power, & making You responsible for all the dismal Consequences that must naturally flow from your Conduct and their's who are pleas'd to follow your orders in such Circumstances. I am with perfect Consideration Honble Sir Your most Obedt. humble Servt. Dupleix.

Pondicherry
14th August 1752.

In the Year one Thousand seven hundred & fifty two the 10th. of August at nine o Clock in the Morning appear'd at the Office of the Secretary to the Superiour Council of Pondicherry before us David Marragon Secretary & in the presence of Messrs. Mangrin & Bonnet Company's Servants call'd for Witnesses to this Declaration, Philip de St. Jean call'd St. Philip a Serjeant & Vincent Gervais le Petit call'd La Garenne a Corporal both posted to guard the Fort of Trivedy with

twenty five Seapoys, who declare that they omitted (in the Declaration made before us the 7th Instant) to report the following Fact & which they now declare, saying that the Day after the Surrendry of the Fort of Trivedy to the English Troops Mr. Gingins Commander of the said Troops said to St. Philip (in presence of le petit) that it was very insolent in him a Serjeant to summon him to retire in the Name of the King of France, to which the said St. Philip answerd that he had Orders to do it, upon which the said Mr. Gingins ask'd St. Philip to see his Orders, who made a Difficulty about shewing them, & then the said Mr. Gingins told him that if he did not immediately shew him the said Orders, he would have him punish'd. The said St. Philip seeing himself press'd & threaten'd, at Last shew'd him the said Orders which the said Mr. Gingins took & kept, promising however upon his Word of Honour to restore it to the Deponent, as well as his Sword, which he never Executed; which is all the said Deponents say they have to declare to us which they swore to the Truth of before the underwritten Witnesses, the said St. Philip declaring he did not know how to Sign has made a Cross his usual mark & the said Petit has Sign'd with us at Pondicherry, the Day & Year above written. Sign'd Mangin, Bonnet, Lepetit call'd La Garenne, with a Cross the Mark of Serjeant St. Philip, (He not knowing how to Sign,) & Marragon.

Copy compar'd with the Original.
Marragon.

Copy of the Letter wrote to the Commander of the English Troops.

I have just heard Sir to my extreme Surprise that you are in Conjunction with the Army of Anaverdy Cawn who intends to attack this place, You cannot be ignorant that it belongs to us by right of Conquest & that our Possession has been Confirm'd in the Name of our King by its Sovereign Lord, I summon you in the Name of the King my Master to retire from off the Dependances of this Place. I have the Honour to be very Perfectly Sign'd Brenier.

Gingy
6th Augt 1752

Copy
Marragon.

We the underwritten Captain, Commander for the King of the Town & Fort of Gingee, and Officers of the Garrison protest against all Acts of Hostility which the English Troops, join'd with Mahomed Ally, may Commit against the Said Place. Done at Gingee the 6th August 1752.

Sign'd Brenier, Le Gris, Patrice, Moreau, Montaval, Fausillon.

Copy
Marragon.

We the underwritten Captain Commandant and Officers of the French Army encamp'd at Vikiribandy Declare & testify to all whom it may Concern, that this Day being the 9th Instant, Mahomed Ally Cawn's Army in which was a Strong Detachment of English, came down to attack us in our said Camp, that the said Body of English Troops took Post in the Center of the Army with five pieces of Cannon, Six & four Pounders, that this Body of English Troops appear'd to Consist of about two hundred & fifty white Men, thirty Dragoons and a hundred or a hundred & twenty Topasses & Coffrees; that besides the five pieces which march'd with this Body, Some others of a Larger weight were drawn in the Rear; That the whole in order of Battle, of which the Seapoys form'd the Right & left, advanc'd upon our Camp, Spreading as if they intended to surround us, & fall upon our Rear, by means of Mahomed Ally Cawn's Horse, who exactly follow'd the Orders that were sent him from the English Troops; These Motions could not leave any doubt of the Design the English had to attack us, & that on our part no Measures could be any longer kept with a Nation which had long since prov'd to us that the Treaties of Peace could not Contain them within the Bounds prescrib'd with Regard to us; Our Ruin was inevitable if We had let them finish their Operations; We therefore Order'd our Artillery to play, This oblig'd The English

to fall back upon the Left whence they came in good order to attack a Village & Pagoda which Cover'd our Camp, & in which We had some Black and White Troops, who return'd the Enemy's Fire; The Artillery of the English seeing no doubt that their Dèsign had miscarried, thought proper to Retire in good order. In Witness of which we have sign'd the present Declaration to serve & Stand good in Time, for our Justification. Done in the french Camp at Vikiribandy the ninth of August one Thousand seven hundred & fifty two, Sign'd DE K'JEAN, PASCAUD, ASTRUC, MAUPAS HIBAULT, DE MAZIERES, DIORÉ, DU LIRON LE GRAS, PRADEAU, S[t]. JULIEN, D'ANDRÉS, Senr. DANDRÉS Junr., MARTENÉ, POUCET, DE LA GARENNE, DE LAFETA, LA VERNIE, LE NEINTIER, PAPILLANTE, DE LA MARTINIERE BOURVILLE, DE PIEGOU, LA GRENÉE DE MAZIERE.

Copy

MARRAGON.

No. 14

TO THE HONBLE THO[S]. SAUNDERS ESQ[R].
GOVERNOUR OF FORT S[T]. GEORGE.

Honble Sir

I have receiv'd the Letter you did me the Honour to write me the 6th Instant O.S. to which I have no other Answer to make than what is contain'd in my former ones, wherein I declar'd to You that I would not enter into any Negotiation with Mahomed Ally Cawn, till you deliver me up our Prisoners, which You only detain, as well as Hussan Ally Cawn. I have the Honour to be with perfect Consideration Honble Sir Your most Obed[t] hble Servant DUPLEIX.

Pondicherry
the 20th Aug[st] 1752.

No. 15

TO THE HONBLE THO[S] SAUNDERS ESQ[R]
GOVERNOUR OF FORT S[T] GEORGE

Sir

This is to Advise You that I have just caus'd to be Stopp'd ten or twelve Chelingas, which were passing near this Road & in which their [*sic*] appears to be some Soldiers of your Nation; I am not yet Inform'd of the Number. I shall not keep them here as Prisoners, but as Hostages for ours, whom you are pleas'd to look upon as your Prisoners & whom You have hitherto treated as Such; I will Restore you those that Chance has flung in my way whenever you please to deliver up all those that you keep, at Fort S[t]. David, Arcot & Trichinopoly; Till I know your Answer & the Effect of my Demand so often & so ineffectually Repeated, Particular Care shall be taken of your People. I have the Honour to be with perfect Consideration Sir Your most Obed[t]. hble Servt. DUPLEIX.

Pondicherry
21st Aug[st] 1752.

No. 16

TO THE HONBLE M[R]. DUPLEIX GOV[R]. &
THE GENTLEMEN OF THE SUPERIOUR COUNCIL
OF PONDICHERRY

Honble Sir & Sirs

The president has Receiv'd a Letter from M[r] Dupleix under date the 21st Instant advising that he had taken several Boats with Military going to Fort S[t] David and that he should detain them till We had deliver'd up what Prisoners We had in Madras Fort S[t] David Trichinopoly and Arcot so open an Act of Violence and Breach of Treaty surprises us greatly in your former Letters you acquainted us

that you acted as Allies to Chunda Sahib and as Such you have always appeared to us, We must acquaint You that We have not one Single Prisoner of Yours in Madrass Fort St David Trichinopoly or Arcot the Nabob Anaverde Cawn did take Several Prisoners who at the desire of Monsr Law's the Commanding Officer were to Remain as the said Nabob Anaverdecawn's Prisoners at Madrass and Fort St David he has the Disposal of them and of him you must demand them as a certain proof of this we now send You an Attested Copy of a Letter from Monsr Law to Major Lawrence. And the Deposition of Messrs Clive & Rippington. We conceive that our Nations are at peace & that You as well as We have orders not to infringe it. We therefore look upon your making Prisoners in this violent manner his Brittanick Majesty's Subjects as an open Breach of the Treaty Subsisting & do in the Name of the said Brittanick Majesty demand Restoration of them in his Name do protest against You for your unlawful Detention of his Subjects as ⅌ Return inclos'd charging You with the consequence that may from hence ensue. We have the Honour to be Honble Sir & Sirs Your most Obedt hble Servants THOS SAUNDERS—CHAS BODDAM—HENY POWNEY—ALEXR WYNCH—JNO SMITH.

Fort St George
14th August 1752

Inclos'd is Copy of the Passport, and Order to Capt. Schaub.

MR LAWRENCE, COMMANDER OF THE ENGLISH TROOPS.

Sir

On Surrendring ourselves Prisoners to Nabob Anaverdy Cawn I demanded that you should be Security for the Parole he gave me to let the Officers and Voluntiers go on their Parole to Pondicherry, and as I am apprehensive our Soldiers may meet with Ill treatment from the Blacks I demanded that they should be sent into Cuddalore and those that were before at Trichinopoly into Madrass, which the Nabob granted. LAW

Cheringham
14 June 1752.

Captain Robert Clive & Mr James Repington

Declare on Oath that they were present during a great part of the Interview which pass'd between Major Lawrence & Mr Law the Day before Syringham was taken, & particularly when the Conversation happen'd about disposing of the Prisoners.

Mr Law begg'd very hard that they might be sent to Pondicherry, as He & all the Officers would give their Parole that they should never serve against the Nabob again, but be sent from thence to Europe, The which as they promis'd in the Name of the Nation, Mr Dupleix cou'd not if he wou'd, hinder, since He (Mr Law) with all the Officers & Men wou'd instantly quit Pondicherry, & deliver Themselves up to the Nabob. Afterwards Major Lawrence Engag'd, that if it was his particular Request He would ask the Nabob to send Them Prisoners to Cudalore, to Prevent the Insults of the Blacks, & from thence to Europe at the same time intimating to Monsr Law that he imagin'd Monsr Dupleix would make an Handle of it to trouble our Nation even for the good Offices He did, Adding that he did not forget the protests about his keeping the Men whose Lives He sav'd from the Troops of Naser Jung. Mr. Law replied that Monsr. Dupleix cou'd do Nothing in This, as the Condition of Surrendry was, that the Men should be sent to Europe either on English or French Ships, and it was a desire of Mr. Law, and all the Officers that till then they should Stay at Cuddalore which would indemnify the English for keeping them, who in this acted the part of Mediators between the French, & the Nabob.

In Consequence of the above, We Declare that the Conditions of Surrendry on which Mr. Law gave up Syringham, were, as follow,

That He with all the Officers, and about twelve Volunteers should have Liberty to go to Po ndicherry under Parole never to serve against the Nabob again, and that the Men should be march'd Prisoners, to Cuddalore there to remain, at

Mr. Law's Request, till they could be sent to Europe on English or French Ships; But as for Shaick Hussan he was absolutely refus'd this Liberty by the Nabob.

The foregoing Capt. Clive, & Mr. Reppington, jointly attest and the latter further Swears, that Monsr. Law said that the Officers should go with them to St. Davids to keep Them in the better Order during their March.

And Mr. Reppington further Remembers Mr. Law's saying He was sure both the French and English Governours must have had Orders from Court, for acting as they did, As likewise several other little Concessions being made Monsr. Law, but not till after the Surrendry. ROBERT CLIVE, JAMES REPINGTON.

Fort St. George 7th, August 1752.

Sworn Before Me

CHS. BOURCHIER SECRY.

2d. August 1752.

TO CAPTAIN HENRY SCHAUB

Sir

On Receipt of this you will with your Detachment embark on Boats prepared for You and proceed to Fort St. David where you will obey such Orders as you may receive from Richard Starke Esqr. Deputy Governour &ca. Council. I am Sir Your most humble Servant T. S.

2d. August 1752.

This is to Certify whom it may Concern that the Detachment under the Command of Capt. Schaub are English Troops passing from Madrass to Fort St. David. T.S.

No. 17.

TO THE HONBLE MR. DUPLEIX
GOVERNOUR OF PONDICHERRY

Honble Sir

I have already replied to your Several Letters as far as Circumstances admitted as they Related to a Scene of Action at a distance, it has requir'd some time before I could get the Depositions in regard to the several Articles you alledge, I shall now give You plain Answers to them, you must excuse me from interspersing them with any remarks of my own, this indeed is what you seem extreamly fond of, but I judge unnecessary & quite foreign to the purpose.

In your Address of the 4th. May you mention that you were advis'd Mr. Kelsey an Officer of your Garrison was made Prisoner, tryed on the footing of a Deserter by Major Lawrence, & hang'd; That Kelsey was a Robber and a Deserter and taken in a Neutral Country, you may take it into your Head as often as you please to be surprised, but why should You be ashamed to answer the Paragraph of mine in Reply to this? Give me Leave Sir to ask You, if a Subject of France Robbs, and deserts his Colours and is afterwards laid hold of at Arcot whether according to your Laws Military he is not liable to Suffer Death?

Mr. Lawrence upon Oath Deposes that the Surrender of Herebestron was at Discretion, and that Monsr. Law is well acquainted with it.

You are pleas'd to say that Chundah had hitherto (your Letter is dated the 4th May) sent back all the Soldiers that were taken, it's notoriously false and Scandalous, I have Facts to prove it peruse the Letters that I have wrote you, you'll find it so, even our Officers after Surrendering, though dangerously wounded, were imprison'd in the Country for a long Time by yours and Chundah's people, nay order'd afterwards to mount the Ramparts to be shot at; in what light will You appear before so generous a Prince as his most Christian Majesty? how can you ever shew your Face before so honourable a Set of Merchants as your Company? when We have the Letters of your Officers fill'd with polite Expressions of the handsome treatment they Receiv'd from ours.

Your Letter of the 12th May reassumes the Subject of the Deserter Kelsey, I have already reply'd to it. Mr. Zilvaguer's complaint of ill treatment if I had not long ago determin'd not to be surpris'd at any thing that comes from You, would have induc'd me to make use of that Expression.

Major Lawrence declares Mr. Zilvageur [*sic*] and his Prisoners were protected from the Insults of the Moratta's by our People, whilst in Tritchinopoly he liv'd with our Surgeon Major where our own Officers often Eat, Mr. Lawrence interested himself in procuring a Passport from the Nabob for him, to go to Pondicherry, and that he might be free from any Molestation gave him one himself, Mr. Lawrence say's the Surgeon at Mr. Zilvaguers departure miss'd a pr. of Sheets; but certainly I can see no Reason for his Complaint of ill Treatment.

Your Letter of the 31st May makes its appearance with the Deposition of Messrs. De Selve De Hurville & Moreau; I have already wrote You that Mr. Lawrence had no Power or Authority to say he would embark the Prisoners on our Ships, I told you 'twas Chimerical, they were Nabob Mahomud Alli Cawns Prisoners, he declares the Nabobs Buxsey Commanded at Pentagoine and the Seapoys Storm'd the Breach, in what manner he should answer a Flag of Truce on a Breach I leave you to Judge, Mr. Lawrence they acknowledge told them they ought to have fir'd a [*sic*] them, if these Gentlemen cross'd the Rivers 'twas no more than ours did, the Nabob might see or not See them, 'twas his pleasure, they say they were permitted to go to Mr. Clive's Camp where they were treated handsomely, and acknowledge that they Receiv'd Mahomud Ally & Moraree's Passports, and here again I must Remark that Mr. Lawrence shew'd his Politeness in givinghis own Passport that no Injury might be offer'd them; be assur'd Sir I am more concern'd than yourself to hear you Spoke [*sic*] Ill of Mr. Lawrence declares you have treated him so, 'tis not in my power to prevent private Conversation, your own Officer's take that Freedom; you say it appears to You that he had the Sole Decision of the Fate of your Troops, I view it in a very different Light, name a Single Instance wherein they have suffer'd by his Intercession I can give you many wherein they are thankfull, he is a generous Humane Officer and I wont answer whether he may not run the risque of incurring your Ill grounded Censure of his Conduct on this Account in future.

Now succeeds your Letter of the 13th. June, I am convinc'd you have forgot you ever wrote it, so Ill your Actions suit your Words. Rise Ambition Cursed, Avarice Insatiable and Habit second Nature! If with such Quality's a Man there be, let him with pleasure grasp at Country's unpossess'd, the Sport of Fortune, view the Costly Strings of pearls, Lacks the Value, the Purchase Assassination, count over Riches immense, often the Possessors Ruin, and Endeavour by Custom to make himself easy; Vain pursuit! How many thousands already perished, and how many more in Misery forbid it, time and Reflection must Convince him of it. some Letters have pass'd on this Subject give me Leave to defer the discussing it a while longer.

With your Address of the 18th. June came the Deposition of Messrs. D'auteuil, Gallard & Destimanville Vizt. that they had Surrender'd at Volconda, were Conducted to Tritchinopoly, did not see the Nabob who had deputed Major Lawrence to take their Parole and deliver them their Passports; Mr. Clive declares he acted Jointly with the Nabob's & the Troops of his Allies, he denies that he told them they must apply to him for Terms but that they must go to the Nabob and Major Lawrence, he say's he never told them they might go to Pondicherry directly nor did they ask it. Major Lawrence Says he never told them directly that he would assist the Nabob against their Settlements, but with this Caution, that if the French assisted against our Factory's at Tellicherry, I have already in a former Letter satisfyed You in this point, I told you Mr. Lawrence had neither Authority to say nor Power to take these Steps, I assur'd You I should hold in violably Sacred the Treatys between the two Nations and Suffer no one to Infringe them Mr. Clive denies ever having said he had Stopp'd Monsr. D'auteuil's Passport, these Sir are the Answers to the Severals of this Deposition, I am convinc'd you Cannot produce one single instance of Breach of Treaty; 'tis the Contrary

on your side, I have your own Sign Manual ordering to attack the English, and yet Sir We have the greatest regard for this Sacred Treaty. In your Letter of the 7th. July you are chagrin'd that I should lay before you Truths that the Arbitrary Government of Pondicherry possibly may not suffer the Gentlemen there to do, the most despotick Power in the world will not prevent their Thoughts, you in a Rough unpolite manner tell me that if Major Lawrence writes you as I have done you will not Reply, can you think I must have an Implicit Faith in one Hundred and fifty Pages because 'tis your Dictating? An Hundred and fifty more will not alter my Opinion Say who cut of Anaverde Cawn? who was the Occasion of the Assassination of Nazir Jing, and possessd themselves of his Treasure? and who has persecuted Mahomed Ally who had a Sanned from Nazir Jing & since from Salabad Jing? whoever has done this is the Occasion of that terrible Scene of Misery that has prevail'd. You'll please to excuse this Digression which your impoliteness led me into.

Monsr. Law's Deposition is a Narrative of the Surrender of Syringham and the Circumstances that attended it, had Chundah Sahib confided in us he would have been Safe, as soon as Major Lawrence heard of his being with Monajee a Detachment was order'd to protect him. I must observe that Several of the Passages you have lined, such as, *Enrag'd against your Nation, hatred against your Nation* &ca seem Calculated to in flame, those Gentlemen never produce an Instance of this Passion, on the Contrary in their Letters they Extoll Mr. Lawrence's Conduct thank him for his Civility's, and when they would endeavour to throw an Odium on him, are oblig'd to say he did it with a kind of humanity. you had censured, and he avoided being too officious but assur'd Mr. Law of his Endeavours to prevent effusion of Blood. You oblige me again to remark as I have already wrote you that when your Officer's were as [*at*] Tritchenopoly you complain'd and when Mr. Lawrence interceeded for their Passports and gave them his own you still Complain'd, strange Contradition this! does not it want explanation? only say that Mr. Lawrence's intercession is disagreeable to you and take upon yourself the Miserys that must attend the Consequence, he acts as an ally to Mahomud Ally Cawn whom in future your people must apply to. You seem to inforce Chunda Sahib's not being in Syringham, he might design to go to Caracal, and from thence to Pondicherry, but his Officers and Troops were taken in Syringham, and with them his ally's by Mahomed Allee Cawn. I believe what I have already said of the Deserter Kellsey and Mr. Lawrence's Freedom with You will be Sufficient Mr. Lawrence deposes, that Mahomud Allee Cawn always protested against Shaick Hussain's being set at Liberty that he said he had no Objection if the Nabob had none, and that Captain Dalton protests he never remember'd to have promis'd Shaick Hussain Liberty but that he would intercede for it. Mr. Lawrence deposes that Mr. Dupleix's Letter to Mahomed Allee was nearly the same Sense as he Spoke. He also deposes that his agreement was that Deserters should be pardon'd but Nothing pass'd about their being Search'd for, as they were all Prisoners, and that the Deserters were pardon'd, the rest of Monsr. Dumesnil's Depositions are on the same Subject as Mr. Law's which is fully answer'd.

In regard to Mr Visdelou's deposition, I can see no Reason for his presence, as he is not Comprehended in the number of Mahomud Allee's Prisoners to remain at St. David, I shall take all Opportunity's of interceeding with the Nabob in their behalf and see the most kind offices be shewn them.

I cannot yet fully answer your Letter of the 7th Instant as the Depositions of the Several Officers in Camp are not Receiv'd. Mahomud Alley summon'd Trivedy, and it surrendered to him; this I am Convinc'd you know, As I have the Copy of your Letter to him wherein you tell him so, when I receive those depositions I will reply fully, your Letter of the 14th is on this Subject; I have forwarded the Depositions inclos'd to be reply'd to, and wrote to the Commanding Officer at Tritchenopoly concerning the Sick, who, you must have been inform'd endeavour'd to escape, I shall desire the Nabob to observe the Capitulation in regard to them.

If you should desire, the Papers to prove what I have advanced will be produced.

In regard to the Prisoners I again repeat to You We have none of yours in any place, your Commanding Officer Monsr. Law says in his Deposition that they surrendered to Mahomed Alley Cawn, and as his Prisoners he desir'd they might remain at S^t^. David and Madrass, and to Mahomud Alley you must Reply for them. I won't tell you, provok'd by your Ill Conduct I shall not endeavour to releave the Miserys of such who may Stand in need of it, as its hard that so many should suffer for the imprudence of one.

You have once evaded it, now I desire you will write me positively, whether it is agreeable to You for us to interceed with Mahomud Ally in behalf of any Prisoners he may take or leave them entirely to him to treat as he pleases.

Peace, your Letter of the 13th June sufficiently shews your Intentions, I think Sir you say you will do all that may be in your Power to bring about a necessary and lasting one, have you done it? this Letter is dated the 13th June, low Chicanery! I had before receiv'd Advice that Volconda was taken, and Syringam on the point of Surrender; how could You be so Weak as to imagine Mahomud Ally would listen to a Cessation of Arms at such a Juncture? is this the Depth of M^r^. Dupleix's policy? Admirable! your Letter of the 20th of August in Spight of yourself opens the Scene and shews how much Confidence could have been put in it, when I receiv'd this Letter of your's, I very Sincerely used my Endeavours with the Nabob to promote it, Witness my Letter to you, what Effect had it? in short Sir if your intentions were so, why don't you pursue them, have not you Letters from Salabad Jing desiring you to do it, dont you know that Mahomud Alley has a Saned from Salabad Jing, We are ally's to him and will by all lawfull Measures assist him, at the same time have the most strict Regard to the Sacred Treaty subsisting which you have so notoriously infring'd, and for which I now renew my protest against you, as well for this, and all other Acts of Hostility committed.

Inclos'd you will receive Copies of the Answers deliverd in by Major Lawrence and Captain Clive to what concerns them in the Several Depositions of your Officers. I have the Honour to be with a most perfect Consideration Honble Sir Your most Obedient humble Servant THO^s^. SAUNDERS.

Fort S^t^. George
22^d^ August 1752.

Major Lawrence's Answer to what concerns him in the Declarations of several French Officers.

M^r^. Zilvaguer on Oath declares that being in Samayveram Pagoda with M^r^. Kelsey another Officier and about Sixty European Soldiers; he was attackd [*sic*], him & his Troops the 27th of April at Six o'Clock in the Morning and made Prisoner by M^r^. Clive Commander of a Detachment of about five hundred English Soldiers.

M^r^. Lawrence might well ask (in answer to this Paragraph) why M^r^. Zilvaguer has not Related by what methods he got into Summiaveram: since its known that Post had been possess'd by English Troops for some time it will appear by papers now in the hands of M^r^. Lawrence, that M^r^. Law who commanded at Syringam gave Orders to M^r^. Calquier in writing, which directed him to Seize Summiaveram, attack the Enemy (by whom he must certainly mean the English, take the Guns and send the Prisoners to him (M^r^. Law) This order M^r^. Calquier did his utmost to put in full Execution for by the Darkness of the Night and Assistance of some English Deserters they had even deceiv'd the Seapoys by calling themselves Friends and put Several to Death but being soon oppos'd by the Nabobs Troops they were forc'd to take Shelter in the Pagoda where they had the Barbarity to kill two or three English Men whom they found in their own quarters the Pagoda was afterwards surrounded by the Cooleys and People of the Nabob's Bazard, who

by throwing Stones over the Wall (the most harm done soon oblig'd those within to call for Quarter, and M^r^. Clive notwithstanding the Acts of Hostility committed against his People generously interceeded with the Nabobs general that they should not be put to Death and which was granted him with the utmost Difficulty. Thus I have been at the pains of explaining M^r^. Zilvaguers first Paragraph and which hundreds of People will Swear to the Truth of.

M^r^. Zilvaguer further declares that M^r^. Kelsey was hang'd and he believes without any form of Tryal.

Mr Lawrence answers that Kellsall was a Deserter from the English Nation, so that he's oblig'd to assign no Reason to M^r^. Dupleix for what was done to him.

M^r^. Zilvaguer further declares that he was sent to M^r^. Lawrence under an Escort of Seapoys; that on his Arrival he ask'd Leave to go to Pondicherry and that M^r^. Lawrence had promis'd to Speak to Nabob Mahomet Ally Cawn about it whom M^r^. Zilvaguer had never seen.

The Escort of Seapoys was to protect this Declarant at his own Request against the Insults of the Maratta's; But M^r^. Lawrence absolutely denies that M^r^. Zilvaguer ask'd at his first Interview for leave to go to Pondicherry.

M^r^. Zilvaguer further declares that M^r^. Law wrote him Word that Mr Lawrence would be kind enough to lend him what Money he wanted; but that on his asking for some it was Refus'd him.

Does M^r^. Dupleix think M^r^. Lawrence ought to Supply him with Money.

M^r^. Zilvaguer further declares that the French Prisoners were Conducted to Trichinopoly by a Company of English Grenadiers that afterwards they were put under a Guard of the English Troops for four or five Days; and that he never Eat with the Officers but was put with the Surgeon Major.

If M^r^. Dupleix is offended that the English have always us'd their utmost to protect the French Soldiers who were Prisoners to the Nabob against the Insults of the Blacks; M^r^. Lawrence hopes he'll positively send him Word so: but that in the mean [*sic*] his Regard for their Nation and humanity towards Christians will induce him to use his Interest that they may be well treated. In regard to what M^r^. Zilvaguer Asserts of his Eating with the Surgeon Major; tis no more than what M^r^. Lawrence himself and Several of his Officers did during the Time that Gentleman was there tho he Swears to the Contrary. Besides it might be thought he was very intimate with the Surgeon, since he took the Liberty of going off with a pair of his Sheets when he left him.

Does M^r^. Dupleix think that the Childish Declaration of the English having hang'd a Deserter to induce others to reenter the Service requires any answer.

The two next Paragraphs relate to M^r^. Zilvaguer's giving his Parole to the Nabob and his going to Pondicherry.

M^r^. Zilvaguer wrote to M^r^. Lawrence begging he would procure him Liberty to go to Pondicherry on which he instantly apply'd to the Nabob obtain'd the Passport and (after taking M^r^. Zilvaguers Parole) gave it with one from himself by the Nabobs order. M^r^. Lawrence further declares that he would with pleasure have gone with M^r^. Zilvaguer to the Nabob had that Gentleman ever ask'd it so that his Assertion of being refus'd the Liberty is false; as well as his Declaration of having treated with M^r^. Lawrence for in a Letter wrote to M^r^. Law M^r^. Zilvaguer tells him that he could not treat but was Prisoner intirely at Discretion; M^r^. Lawrence further Says that on an Enquiry which he order'd to be made it was Reported to him that the Prisoners were not robb'd nor did it appear M^r^. Zilvaguer lost any thing and this will be prov'd if M^r^. Dupleix has recourse to the Letters sent by M^r^. Zilvaguer and S^t^. Charles to M^r^. Law at that time.

M^r^. Lawrence imagin'd he had fully answer'd M^r^. Law about S^t^. Charles's Surrender of Herebistron to the Nabob which he now declares was entirely at Discretion.

It will be proper to take notice before this Answer is concluded of Several Speeches made by M^r^. Zilvaguer during his Stay at Tritchinopoly which will be attested (when it is convenient) by Several English Officers; that he intended to admit thirty or forty English Soldiers into Summiaveram after which he would

fire upon them and throw down his Arms: That the French were at open War with the English and would attack them and fire on them wherever they met them, that Mr. Dupleix was acting apart which would undo his Country and he'd tell him of it, and that he was a very bad Man and he'd leave him and go to the Isles. The Actions of this Gentleman were Childish and foolish quite unbecoming an Officer and the whole Substance of his Deposition consists of Falsities or the Truth Disguis'd.

Answer to the Declaration of Messrs. DeSelve D'Hurville and Moreau.

The above Gentlemen declare that being in Pentagoine Pagoda, they were attack'd by Mr. Clive and his Troops who after having made a Breach forc'd their Way into the Pagoda without paying any Regard to a Flag of Truce that was hung out, and made all there [*sic*] Prisoners.

These Gentlemen never mention the Nabob's Bucksey and his Troops, it was Certainly he that attack'd them and the Seapoy's that Storm'd the Breach Mr. Clive only acting as Auxiliary to the Nabob against Chundah in Regard to their taking no notice of the Flag of Truce Mr. Lawrence is of Opinion that no Custom of War obliges one to take Notice of it unless it is answer'd by another from the oposite party and advises the Gentlemen to consult authors who have wrote on the Subject.

In answer to the Second Paragraph Mr. Lawrence did tell the Gentlemen that the Nabob intended to send the Prisoners to Europe but not that he would; His reason for saying so will appear by a Letter the Nabob wrote him on this Subject.

The Gentlemen complain that they were oblig'd to Swim across two Rivers but let them Consider Mr. Clive and a great many more cross'd them too nor was there any Danger; they farther Say they told Mr. Lawrence it was out of Rule to defend themselves, indeed their Behaviour shew'd it was Contrary to their Rule as Mr. Law with great Bitterness Express'd it for the latter part of the Paragraph Mr. Lawrence thinks it beneath him to take notice of it.

As Mr. Lawrence has before explain'd the Friendly part he acted in using all his Interest with the Nabob for procuring the French Officers Passports and their return to Pondicherry he'll only observe that these Gentlemen made no Terms but were Prisoners entirely at Discretion, that they never ask'd either him or Mr. Clive to see the Nabob but on the Contrary desir'd to be at Mr. Clive's Camp. Their Behaviour will further Shew how far their Word is to be depended on they gave their Parole not to go near Volcondah but its well known how soon they broke it and the Reasons they gave for asking to go there was that they might Receive their Pay from Mr. D'auteuil as they knew Mr. Dupleix to be such a Man that he would never give it them.

Mr. Clive say's he did tell the Gentlemen that the Misore King had promis'd Sixty Lack of Rupees when Syringham was taken.

Answer to the Declaration of Messrs. D'auteuil, Gallard & D'Estimanville likewise to that of Mr. Beaupré.

The above Gentlemen declare that they were attack'd and made Prisoners a [*sic*] Volconda by Mr. Clive and further say they made a Treaty, but that every particular of it was not Strictly kept up to.

Mr. Clive will answer this Paragraph, who has assur'd Mr. Lawrence that he attack'd at Volconda in Company with the Nabob's Troops besides Misoreans and Marratta's that he never told the Gentemen they must apply to him for Terms but that they must go to the Nabob and Major Lawrence, & that he never told them they were at Liberty to go to Pondicherry directly tho they did ask it. The Gentlemen further declare that they ask'd to see Mahomed Ally Cawn but it was not permitted them.

'Tis true they did ask to see the Nabob but as he was not at leisure then they insisted on it no farther and Mr. D'auteuil said I beleive it does not signify any thing, or Words to that purpose.

The Gentlemen further declare that Major Lawrence told them he would assist Mahomet Ali Cawn in attacking the french Settlements.

Mr. Lawrence did say he would Assist the Nabob in attacking their Settlements provided the News was true that they had taken our Fort on the Malabar Coast but not without that Caution, he further told them of the Nabob's intention of sending the Prisoners to Europe.

Mr. Clive declares he did not tell the Gentlemen that he had Stopt Mr. D'auteuils Passport but only ask'd him if he had receiv'd one and that being answer'd in the Negative Mr. Clive said "then it must have been Stopp'd." He further says he does not know Mr. Beaupré nor did he ever say what that Gentleman has Asserted.

The Gentlemen further declare that the French Prisoners at Wootatoor are guarded by English Soldiers.

The Nabob's Kilidar commands the Fort at Wootatour, has the Prisoners under his Care and is assisted in the Defence of the Place by the English Troops who mount Guard where he Directs. The same Method is practis'd at Trichinopoly.

Mr. Lawrence further says that he deliver'd the Passports to the Gentlemen by the Nabob's order and that Mr. D'auteuil ask'd to be exchang'd against Capt. Maskelyne that when they took their leave they beseech'd him to Continue his acts of Friendship and told him they were extreamly sensible of the Honourable and honest part he took to serve their Nation, but now by an Artfull turn of Words Acts of Friendship are construed Acts of Hostility. However let them be assur'd that truth will always bear its way thro Chicanery and falshood calculated only to serve a present purpose.

In answer to the long Depositions of Mr. Law & Mr. Dumesnil, Mr. Lawrence remarks that they contain an Account of their own Transactions which he has no manner of Concern with and as the part he and the English under his Command acted about the Surrender of Syringham Pagodas was entirely at the Request of Mr. Law and by the Nabob's Order (which will appear by Sufficient evidence and Papers in Mr. Lawrence's Possession) it will be to little Purpose to run over every Paragraph of the above Gentlemen's Declarations-however he answers the most material as follows.

Mr. Dalton was sent to Syringham by Mr. Lawrence's Order.

Mr. Lawrence did say if the Nabob had no objection to the Release of Shake Hussen he had none.

The Nabob at all Times protested agt. letting Shake [*sic*] Hussen be at Liberty.

Mr. Dalton said he did not Remember to have promis'd that Shake Hussen should have his Liberty nor ever intended more than to interceed for him so that if any thing Slipped from him he could not be answerable for it.

Mr. Law's agreement was that Mr. Dumesnil and all the Officers should March with the Men to Fort St. David and afterwards go to Pondicherry in Consequence of which and by the Nabob's Directions Mr. Lawrence gave his Orders to Captain Campbell.

Capt. Campbell did Refuse Mr. Dumesnil the Liberty of going to Pondicherry before had been at Fort St. David.

The agreement was that the Deserters should be pardon'd but nothing pass'd about their being Search'd for as they were all Prisoners.

The Deserters were taken out and pardon'd.

The Conference about Cutting Chundah's Head off was never held in General the Nabob & Monajee mention'd it to Mr. Lawrence who told them it was his advice to get all the Allies together and Consult what was to be done with him that afterwards word was brought of his being beheaded which is all Mr. Lawrence knows of the Matter.

Mr. Lawrence treated by the Nabob's Order and at Mr. Law's Request.

Mr. Lawrence did tell Mr. Law he'd assist the Nabob in attacking Pondicherry if they had attack'd our Fort but not without that Caution.

Gopaul did interpret Mr. Dupleix's. Letter in different Words but nearly to the same purpose Mr. Lawrence had said, Another had interpreted it to Mr. Lawrence before.

M^r. Law seems to have form'd the Co[n]versation that pass'd between him and M^r. Lawrence his own way but forgets to mention that when the Discourse turn'd on M^r. Dupleix he said "Be assur'd Sir M^r. Dupleix is a good Man a generous Man, and it is not to him we owe our Misfortunes but to his Wife whose Violent Spirit leads him to do things ag.^t his Nature and will always involve us in Endless Difficulties." M^r. Lawrence might quote a great many more Speeches made by French Officers which plainly evince they were order'd to attack the English and had done it, but he'll only take notice that he has them all ready properly attested by Men of Honour to be produc'd at a Convenient Opportunity when he'll make it appear that during the Time he assisted the Nabob against Chundah agreeable to a Treaty Subsisting and his Orders. He has at all times us'd his Assistance and Mediation that the Prisoners should be treated with the utmost Humanity and that he was Sollicited to it by every French Officer he convers'd with so that M^r. Dupleix would do much better if he sent his protests to Anaverdy Cawn Behauder Nabob who is answerable for all the Acts of Hostility made by his Arms against the French and M^r. Lawrence wishes the English had none but Chundah to complain of.

Witness — Fort S^t. George the 3^d August 1752
CH^s. BOURCHIER — Sworn to in presence of the President and Council.
Sec^ry. — STRINGER LAWRENCE.

THE DEPOSITION OF CAPTN ROBERT CLIVE VIZ.

That as Major Lawrence and he were discoursing apart from M^r. Law it was impossible M^r. Law should be acquainted with the meaning of their said discourse. This could only be a Supposition, and he declares they were talking upon a Different Subject to what M^r. Law intimates.

That upon the Approach of the Nabob's Forces to Volcondah Fort, Captains Gallard and Estimanville came out and inform'd him (Captn Clive) of their readiness to Surrender the Fort, and that M^r. D'auteuil would come out himself and treat upon that Subject. That upon M^r. D'auteuils Arrival, he (Captn Clive) engag'd his Word to obtain the Nabob's Consent for M^r. D'auteuil and his Officers to be Prisoners for one year only, and that they should have Leave to go to Pondicherry upon their Parole, but not directly from that place, Which he told M^r. D'auteuil afterwards was out of his Power, and, that as We did not act as Principals and only as Allies to Nabob Annaverdee Cawn, He alone could ratifie what before had been Agreed to in his Name, and of Consequence That it was absolutely necessary, M^r. D'auteuil and his Officers should go to Tritchinopoly for that purpose, As they treated with him, by Word of Mouth only. That in Regard to What M^r. D'auteuil affirms about the Nabob's Passport, Captn Clive says, that he ask'd him whether He had not receiv'd a Passport from the Nabob Anaverdee Cawn for his safe Conduct to Syringham, and that upon his answering in the Negative; He replied it must have been Stopp'd; But absolutely declares He never said that he had Stopp'd it.

That with respect to the Declaration upon Oath of Messrs De Selve, D'Sturville and Moureau, He is much Surpris'd, as in many particulars He averrs it is absolutely False. That he acknowledges about 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon He was in the Rear of a Village drinking Tea in Company with M^r. Vareille, and upon hearing a great Noise ran out to see what was the matter, when He discover'd the Seapoys in General running up the Breach, Upon which only M^r. Vareille and himself went forwards and were met about fifty Yards from the Pagoda, by M^r. De Selve Who begg'd of him (Captn Clive) to protect him and his People from being plunder'd by the Seapoys, and accordingly both M^r. Vareille and himself were very Assistant to the Officers, Who would certainly have been Stripp'd to their Skins. That as to his heading the Seapoys it cannot be true, for many of them were within the Pagoda before his arrival, Neither is it likely the Commanding Officer would have come himself without being follow'd by Europeans, And after the Seapoys were in possession of the Pagoda it was at least ten Minutes

that any of the English Detachment Enter'd. That upon the whole He cannot help being of Opinion it was want of Conduct in the Officers to Suffer the Seapoys to advance, when they saw they paid no regard to the Flag of Truce hoisted upon the Breach, and would have been acting more like Soldiers to have fir'd upon them. That concerning any Conditions being granted, The said Gentlemen put it out of the Nabobs Power by letting the Seapoys Master the place before any Terms could be thought on And He thinks it does not look well in Officers to mention the Risking their Lives in Swimming the Calderoon River when so many hundreds accompanied Them and himself with Several other English Officers which he does not remember was so deep as to occasion any Swimming, nor his telling those Gentlemen that the French Prisoners would be sent to Europe, Though he recollects the Sum of Money promis'd by the King of Mysore on the Surrendry of Syringham Pagoda, and Wishes He had perform'd that Promise.

That as to M^r^. Zilvaguer's Declaration of being attack'd by the English He cannot but look upon it as the most extraordinary one now extant, for about 4 o'Clock one Morning He (M^r^. Zilvaguer) with a party of Europeans and french Seapoys, attack'd Captn Clive and his Detachment and put to Death between twenty and thirty Seapoys with two or three English Men whom they found asleep in the Pagoda, and as the said Gentleman and his People were made Prisoners at Summiaveram where a part of the English Army had been encamp'd for some time.

It only remains to declare it was high time for the English to think of defending Themselves against their Enemies in such Circumstances as above related.

ROBERT CLIVE.

Fort S^t^. George 21st. August 1752

Sworn to before Me
CH^s^. BOURCHIER
Sec^ry^.

No. 18.

TO THE HON^BLE^ MONS^r^. DUPLEIX ESQ^R^.
GOVERNOUR, AND THE GENTLEMEN OF THE SUPERIOUR
COUNCIL OF PONDICHERRY.

Honble Sir and Sirs

The President has receiv'd several Letters from M^r^. Dupelix which he has replyed to, the Correspondence at Last turning on Subjects of a very publick nature he intimated to him that he thought it was absolutely necessary they should be negotiated by the Governour &c.^a^ Council of the respective places, Mr Dupleix's Answer to this was, that the Expression of forged made use of to the Superiour Council of Pondicherry had determin'd them to tell us in their Letter of the 22^d^ August 1751 that they would hold no further Correspondence with us till We had made a Recantation as publick as the Injury. M^r^. Goodere wrote us the Letter was forg'd which We told You and shall never make any Recantation. We are doubtfull whether the Superiour Council of Pondicherry can Refuse doing their Duty, be this as it will as We dayly find Acts of Hostility committed, Protest against You and make You answerable for the fatal consequences that may attend them. In case Gentlemen you should persist in this Resolution We insist of being inform'd from you whether you have delegated the Power of M^r^. Dupleix solely to represent his most Christian Majesty and the Honble French East India Company, and whether We may look upon such Acts of M^r^. Dupleix in that Light. We now enclose you a Letter from the President to him which is wrote with our Concurrence as well as what others have been sent to him, Renewing our protest against You for the Several Acts of Hostility by you committed. We have the Honour to be Honble Sir & Sirs, Your most Obedient h^ble^ Servants THO^s^. SAUNDERS CHA^s^. BODDAM—HEN^Y^ POWNEY—A^R^. WYNCH—JOHN SMITH.

Fort S^t^. George
22^D^. August 1752.

No. 19.

To the Honble Thomas Saunders Esqr .
Governour of Fort St. George.

Honble Sir.

For the Reasons that have been so often laid before you; I answer alone to the Letter You and the Gentlemen of Council did the Honour to write ours the 14th O S in answer to mine of the 21st Instant, by which I gave you Information of my having stopp'd several Chelingas on board of which were about the number of Officers & Soldiers mention'd in the return you sent me. Your above Letter contain'd a Declaration from Messrs. Clive & Repington with a Copy of the Orders you gave the Commander of yor. Troops to proceed to Fort St. David.

In claiming these Troops You quote the Treaties subsisting between our Sovereigns and you are in the Right to do so, but you should tell us at the same Time that you have a particular Priveledge which gives you a Right to run counter to them as much as you think proper. This Sole & Singular Priveledge Authorizes you to appear in Arms before the places where our Kings Flag is hoisted, to attack them, to summon the Commanders to Surrender them, to take possession of them, to Seize the Keys & the Magazines, to come & attack our Troops encamp'd at Vikiribandy who were marching to the Relief of Gingee, which you went to besiege, to keep the French Prisoners in your Settlements in short to embrace every Opportunity you please to affect a Singular & notorious Contempt for the Flag of the King our Master; to prefer the Alliance of a Black of no Character or Name to that of the Monarch of the French, to give no Answer to the Representations made to you; to affect on this Subject a Contempt quite out of place, and which is a very evident Proof of the Streights your Conduct drives you to, & of the little Solidity you are able to give to the Reasons on which you have hitherto founded the surprising Conduct you have observ'd. These Sir are the Singular Effects that the Idea of this unheard of Priviledge has engag'd you to bring forth; Effects so glaring & so opposite to these same Treaties, that Posterity will find it hard to believe they could have flow'd from a Subject of the King of great Brittain, in peace, in Alliance and in Friendship with our Monarch. After all you are pleas'd to appear astonish'd that I should dare to claim the least Bit in the World of this priviledge, which you would look on as exclusive for you only. I appeal to your Sovereign, I appeal to mine. They will judge without partiality whether your Conduct has not entitled me to a Small Part of this Priviledge; your Correspondence, Mine and the Several pieces I have produc'd to You will set our reciprocal Conduct in their full Light; Mine is without Veil and my former Letters advertiz'd you Several Times of what you would oblige me to do. Without Loss of Time I advis'd You of what I had done you cannot be ignorant what made me do it. I must add that I shall be extreemly mortified that you should oblige me to go still farther, but the fault can never be laid at my Door.

You are pleas'd to say that in our former Letters we inform'd You that we were Allies to Chunda Saib; The Perusal of these very Letters will be a Proof to the Contrary. It is true your Predecessors labour'd to make us pass for such but We always declar'd against it. This Quotation of yours leads me naturally to ask You upon what Footing you would please to regard us at present. This Question must puzzle You and yourself have brought it on You. After the Tragical Death of Chunda Saib and the Surrendry of Cheringam, a Time when you look'd on us as Auxiliaries, I took a Resolution to lie easy & withdraw some Troops dispers'd about the Province; I had besides the Honour to acquaint You then that as your Troops lay always in Conjunction with Mahomed Ally Cawn & I had reason to think that, without the least respect for the King's Flag, your Troops joint with Mahomed Ally Cawn might present themselves before some of our Posts where this Flag was hoisted. I then, I say, acquainted You that I had given Orders to the Commanders of them, to wait on the Commander of your Troops with the Inventory in his Hand, and to surrender only to him & not to Mahomed Ally Cawn's People. This Notice which did not make the least

Impression on You, any more than on the Commanders of your Troops, prov'd useless to me; Trivedy & Villeparum underwent the Yoke and this Success led on to push as far as Ching [ee] where the same Order no longer existed. This proceeding points directly at You for I cannot think your Commanders would have acted in so hostile a Manner against the Possessions of the Na[bob] without being furnish'd with your particular Orders, It will therefore lye with you or with them to give an Account in Europe; but I beg you will tell me in what Idea & on what Footing you Act against us. Chunda Saib dead We can no longer be his auxiliaries, You yourself have put that out of Question, by engaging Mahomed Ally Cawn to come in Conjunction with your Troops, to attack our Places and our Troops in the Field; This Quality of Ally can no longer be of any use to You, You have Annihilated it, and notwithstanding all the Pretenses you have hitherto produc'd, you can no longer dispute that We are a Principal Party, and that your advice to Mahomed Ally Cawn has Conducted us to the End you always affected not to care to see us at; it is now impossible to unsay it. The thing is decided, and I foresaw it could not be long first; Your actual Conduct corresponds perfectly well with what I said in my Letter of the 18th. February last, that it was not upon Chunda Saib or Muzepher Jung you made War, and that they were only the Cloaks you made use of to Endeavour to give a little Colour to your different Armaments against us. The Mask is fallen, Chunda Saib Subsists no longer, We are supporting our Rights against a Declar'd Enemy, & one that has Embrac'd this Party without being certain whether in the new Quality you have put us in Possession of, a Principal Party, you can, without an open breach of the Treaties you are pleas'd to mention, furnish him with Troops, Ammunition &ca. Without Doubt, for it would be difficult to raise one, You must have convinc'd him of the Particular Priviledge you have of Straining the Treaties just as you please; your Conduct is a proof, and you cannot leave it off. The Difficulty will be to find a Pretence to support them in the Opinion of your Superiours; let it be what it will, it will always be prov'd that these Treaties which You entitle Sacred whenever you please, no ways bind You, and that you think yourself at Liberty to make as little account of them as if no such Thing Subsisted, or else to make it appear that you have Orders to infringe them all, as often as You see Convenient; At the same Time you say in your Letter *that You as well as We have Orders not to transgress them* Who then can Authorise You to act otherwise and to make War upon us wherever you please, Your Conduct absolutely contradicts these Orders, & by attempting to prove the Respect You & We owe to them you make it evidently appear by your repeated & actual Conduct that it is only in your writings you would make a Shew of Respecting these Orders; Facts determine the Contrary & all your Writings cannot disprove them. I know you are Sensible of the Clearness & Force of all I have the Honour to tell You, but I know at the same Time that you are Continually acting, & evade to answer it & Conform to the Orders of your Masters.

You tell us it is to Mahomed Ally Cawn We must apply to demand our Prisoners; You address'd yourselves to Chunda Saib to get yours, and was not I always Carefull to engage him to send them to You, They all return'd & if he had not given his Consent, I should have taken upon Me to force him. I know the Reproaches I have often made you on this Subject, have gall'd You; and you have thought proper never to answer them. In short, when Mahomed Ally Cawn lately sent two of his People to talk to me I did not hesitate to declare to them, that unless all our Prisoners were deliver'd up as We have always caus'd yours to be, I would hearken to no Proposal from him. I have these two People's answer to this Essential Article which will be produc'd in Time & Place. On their return to Mahomed Ally Cawn, He wrote me, that he was going to act pursuant to my Demand; who he was to apply to, You know, and I have his Letter, but will he Succeed? that is still to be learnt.

I deliver'd Mr. Law the Declaration from Messrs. Clive & Ripington, Herewith is his Answer, It seems to take a little from the Validity of the Oaths mention'd in this Declaration. He there gives a Clear & plain Explanation on the Subject of the orders he had from me regarding your Troops in case they had thought proper

to retire into your Settlements; I fancy you must find them very different from those you gave to Mr. Lawrence and the other Commanders of your Troops, with regard to us. The Facts which were the Consequence of yours are a Proof of the Difference between them which of these Orders savour'd most of the Spirit of the Treaties you mention? I make you the Judge as well as your Superiours.

I perceive also that in the Declaration of your two Officers, they would give a kind of Reality to the imprudent Discourse Mr. Lawrence affected to hold before all the World about Embarking our Prisoners on your Ships; This was a favorite Project of his. The Answer from Mr. Law and the other Officers destroys it totally & You even Yourself Sir was sensible of the Folly of this Project. The following is a Paragraph of your Letter of the 2d. June O.S. which Speaks of it. "The Report of sending the Prisoners to Europe on our Ships seems to be without Grounds;" upon very slight Reflection, you would know it is impossible after this way of thinking in you which is quite according to order. I cannot conceive how you Suffer'd such a proposal to appear afresh; You do not care to see the Advantage it gives me and that you authorize me more than ever to take the most proper Precautions to prevent an Embarkation which might appear to be the End of your Operations.

These [*sic*] same Declaration of Messrs. Clive & Ripington is the most authentick Proof I can produce of all those our Officers made, in which they said that Mr. Lawrence & the other Officers of your Troops were the sole Arbiters of their Fate, & that they treated with them only without the Intervention of Mahomed Ally Cawn or any of his People, you furnish me with Arms against yourself and your Conduct, I know such is not your Design but my Support is never the Weaker, and the Irregularity of your Proceedings is quite unveil'd. You publish this peice as bearing down all on your Side, at the same time that it is yor. absolute Condemnation.

As to Mr. Law's Letter, I knew Mr. Lawrence demanded it of him, and I should have blam'd him if he had refus'd it; but he knew that this Removal of our Prisoners to your Settlement, put you under a Direct Obligation to restore them to us immediately. You do not care to see this Obligation; You have always evaded and never answerd that Article; It is nevertheless prescrib'd You in the Treaties of peace and Alliance but they do not at all bind You, you give Proofs every Day. Your too notorious Complaisance for Mahomed Ally Cawn in declaring yourselves the Goalers of his Prisoners covers another end, which is not less glaring than that Consider'd in the Embarkation of these same Prisoners. By keeping them with You you are Secure that We cannot recover them by force, which We might have been able to do if Mahomed Ally Cawn had plac'd them else where; Tis therefore not so much in Compliance with him, as to make more sure of your Designs and of the Yoke to which you would Subject us, that you so eagerly embrac'd Mr. Law's Request. It Corresponded nicely with your Designs, which prevented your seeing that on the other side it laid You under an Obligation to deliver them to us as soon as Arriv'd on your Teritories. A Reflection which you may perhaps have since made but which cannot prevail on you to change your Sentiments.

Tis therefore You Sir, Tis your Affecting not to answer my Letters, Tis all the Acts of Hostility that you commit without the Shadow of the Least Consideration for the respectable Flag of my Sovereign, Tis in short all the Representations I have made you in my former ones supported by Pieces, that no longer leave me at Liberty to remain unactive; a Quiet Spectator of all the Contempt you affect every where on every Occasion for the Kings Subjects & his Flag! To Acquiesce would render me Criminal to him, especially not to empty my utmost Efforts to recover his Subjects, which you detain with as much injustice as Cruelty in the filthiest darkest Dungeons, leaving them in Want of every thing, abusing them with Blows and punishing their Wives when they dare to appear to carry these poor Wretches any Trifling Relief. In a Time of the most cruel War, an Enemy acts with less Severity; Who then could believe that in a Time of Peace, French Prisoners can be so treated in your Places.

I shall not dwell long upon the Actual Ravages that your Troops are Committing upon our Territories of Bahour, Villenour & others, They are a Consequence of the Priviledge you have taken upon You, and I am perfectly sensible of the inutility of making You any Representations on the Subject, but the Facts will not be the less evident, depend upon it.

I conclude the present renewing all my former protests & Summons and assuring You that I am a [*a word or two lost*] deliver up the Troops I have Stopp'd as soon as those that [*a word or two lost*] your Irons at Fort S^t^. David, Madras, Tritchinopoly & Arcot [*a word or two lost*] you have Troops are restor'd to me; that without this Pre [liminary] which is Essential I will not hearken to any Proposal from Mahomed Ally Cawn whatever may be the Consequence, If therefore you are so much inclin'd as you Say to the Tranquility of these Provinces, I put it in your Power to give a very Certain Proof, Choose Sir the Party which best Corresponds with your Views. I declare to you at the same time that We are at Open War with Mahomed Ally Cawn, that he has declared himself our Enemy by taking our Places, and attacking us every where, that We act only for our Selves and to revenge the Injuries & Insults he has done us; that I summon You in the Name of the King my Master to withdraw the Troops you keep with him, In case of Non-compliance on your part, I protest against You and against all that obey you on these Occasions, making them answerable as well as you, for the Injuries, Taken Places, Loss of Men and other Ravages that your Refusal to conform to the Treaties subsisting between our Sovereigns has already & may hereafter occasion us. Charging You in your proper & private Name as Commander of the English Nation in this part of India, with every thing that may be Committed as well on your side as Mine contrary to these Treaties and of which I this day discharge myself upon You by Virtue of the authentick Declaration I make to you that We are at open War with Mahomed Ally Cawn, solely to maintain our Rights & Possessions.

All this is only a Repetition of what I have already told You, so often, always to no purpose.

Herewith is a Letter from M^r^. Law to Messrs. Clive & Ripington, another from him to M^r^. Lawrence and a third from the Officers to that Gentleman, with a Certificate from M^r^. Law which contains a little Declaration about his Letter to M^r^. Lawrence dated the 14th. June. I have the Honour to be with perfect Consideration Hon'ble Sir Your most Obedient humble Servant Dupleix.

Pondichery the 30 August 1752.

Messrs. Clive and Ripington

Gentlemen

Your Protest of the 7th. August has been deliver'd me to which I am to answer. You will agree with me that your memory fails you, for I cannot [*sic*] that Men of Honour are forgetful Enough of the Care of their Reputation to Advance Facts notoriously false, whatever advantage they may promise themselves.

I enter on my Subject; The 13th. of June; the day of the Interview, M^r^. Dalton conducted me to M^r^. Lawrence's Tent; M^r^. Ripington was there and you, M^r^. Clive, arriv'd a few Minutes after me; You therefore were Witnesses of all that was Said on one Side & th' other; Why do not you think proper to give an Account of the whole Conference, at least to put the Facts, you do think proper to mention, in their proper Light. Is it so difficult for you to Recollect that your Chief (M^r^. Lawrence) refus'd to quit the Alliance of the Blacks 'though I told him we were then nothing but french Troops who wanted to retire to our Factories and that the good Intelligence between our Sovereigns made me hope that he would not oppose us; His answer is of a Nature not to be easily forgot; that being Ally to Mahomed Ally Cawn his Troops & his Cannon should be employ'd even at the attack of Pondichery if the Nabob had a Mind to March there; that therefore he should be Sorry to see me persist in my Resolution for I might depend

on it he would do his utmost to assist his Allies, and that, as soon as that Day was elaps'd, the Nabob had promis'd the Morattas & Mysoreans to leave it to them to revenge their Gods whose Temples according to them had been profan'd. Such a Consideration on the part of a Christian is worthy of Admiration.

Does your memory want another Rubbing to put you in mind of my Proposal to your Chief to be Mediator, as I had powers to make a peace? Can you have any Reasons to be Silent on his Refusal? You remember no doubt that Mr. Lawrence wanted to colour or Support it, on certain cruel Actions committed by our People, such as the pretended Murder of a Drummer taken with Mr. Demare, a Fact of which I shewd him the Falsity, in your Presence, by the Confession of the Serjeant that was taken in the same Affair, & who has since been sent back to You; But finding myself unable to Work any Effect on his Mind, did not I address my Discourse to you telling You that Military Men should have some Regard themselves and that there was a Certain Glory in making honourable Conditions?

Mr. Lawrence cloak'd his Refusal with a pretence that he must make use of his advantages, and upon my telling him that We should never Consent to Surrender on such Terms, he answer'd that it was Common in Europe to Surrender at Discretion; I reply'd that his Conduct appear'd to me very Extraordinary when I compar'd it with my Orders, since it was enjoin'd me to let the English retire into their Factory's whenever they should ask it, and that I had Room to expect this should be reciprocal.

Let us come to what regards the Depositions. All my Demands being refus'd, I receded to that of Conducting the Troops to Pondichery with their Arms uncock'd; Mr. Lawrence answer'd that he might have obtain'd this from the Nabob, but when once at Pondicherry Mr. Dupleix would make them take up Arms again; I told him that Mr. Dupleix & every Military Man, had too noble Sentiments to make us serve against our Parole and that I offer'd to engage Mr. Dupleix to ratify what I had done. Mr. Saunders is not Ignorant that the Commander General has put in this Condition, in the Demand he made of these Prisoners.

I dont accuse your Memory in this, there is something more than Forgetfulness and I protest with all the Stedfastness due to truth that I never promis'd that the Soldiers should be sent to Europe from Pondicherry, and if I attack You with your own Arms, would it not be absurd that Mr. Lawrence should have Consented to send them by the French Ships, (as you grant lower down) at the same time that he refus'd to let me Conduct them to Pondicherry, since According to You they were to be embark'd on the french Ships. Add to this the Letter I gave to Mr. Lawrence of the 14th. to take our Soldiers out of the hands of the Blacks and Conduct them to Cuddalore, and you will agree (or others for You) that you advance Facts which cannot bear the least Examination; For Mr. Lawrence so exact in demanding Notes, and so Scrupulous about giving them, would not have faild to insert this Claim either in my Letter or my Note, but let us return to the Charge.

This Demand that I made Mr. Lawrence to carry the Prisoners to Pondicherry did not take place because you call'd him into a Closet contriv'd in his Tent, and as You was the Oracle he consulted for the pretended Intentions of the Nabob, He answer'd me that the Nabob did not consent that the Prisoners should be sent to Pondicherry. Upon this Refusal I told him that our Prisoners at Trichinopoly complain'd of being Ill treated by the Blacks & Demanded the Prisoners should be sent to Cuddalore; He undertook to obtain this from the Nabob, but that it should only regard those that Surrenderd with me; I told him the others were French equally with them & that I was oblig'd to interest myself in every thing that concern'd them; He reply'd *very well, they shall be sent to Madrass upon your Demand.* I then offer'd my Service to Mr. Lawrence to Conduct our Soldiers to Cuddalore with their Arms, if he would entrust them to us; As he made some Difficulty I told him it was the Custom in Europe; His answer was that they should be disarm'd and should have an Escort

of a hundred Europeans; *Well then says I our Presence will not be necessary*; Speaking of the Officers; upon that Mr. Lawrence imparted to me, that he could not grant an Escort to the Officers because Mr. de Selve had made a bad use of his; But Mr. De Selve has since prov'd to me, either that the Fact is not true or the English give more Credit to Blacks than is Reasonable. In short whatever might be Mr. Lawrence's Reason he told me The Officers had only to determine whether they would make use of this Escort for the Prisoners for he would give no other, This happen'd the 14th Mr. Dumesnil & I confer'd together, and We told Mr. Lawrence that the Officers would make use of it; It is very possible I might say, *The Soldiers shall march in the best Order* but neither I nor Mr. Dumesnil recollect it, and it must be allow'd that neither the Officers nor I for them, could engage for this, as they had an Escort, and it will be always apparent that the Officers could not be oblig'd to go into Fort St. David, because there is not the least mention made of it in their Note.

As I am delighted to have my Reputation as well establish'd in the Opinion of Men of Honour, as of others, let us once more run over the Fact you have been pleas'd to advance gratis, and of which I have said that if it had been design'd to send our Prisoners to Europe, they would have made me put it in my Letter or Note of Parole. Do you mean that on the 14 after Dinner, Mr. Lawrence communicated to me that he propos'd sending the Prisoners taken at Wolconda & that he fancied the Nabob would do the same by the last. Mr. Dumesnil came in to my Assistance and will assure you, that after having told you my astonishment at what I look'd on as an act of Hostility on your Part to embark our Prisoners on your Ships, I reply'd to Mr. Lawrence that I demanded his Parole that they should be sent on ours if Mr. Dupleix consented.

I agree that the Nabob refus'd me Shaik Hussan or rather you for him, It is also allow'd that Mr. Lawrence gave me his Parole before you, that he would let him escape in the Night, and if he refus'd to keep his parole an Hour afterwards, it was owing to You, Mr. Clive, who took Mr. Lawrence aside; did not he promise me afterwards as a kind of Reparation to suffer him to come & see his Family at Pondicherry? & then to let him Escape from Cuddalore. Again the 16th he promis'd Mr. Dumesnil & me not to prevent the Nabob from giving up Shaik Hussan & that Mr. Dumesnil should be at Liberty to ask for him.

In the Conversation of the 13th. Mr. Lawrence talking to me of the State of Affairs told me that Mr. Dupleix had Orders from Europe to drop this War & quoted My Lord Albermarle's Authority for what he advanc'd, My answer was what Mr. Ripington says; *The two Governours no doubt have their Orders.*

You have reserv'd Gentlemen, for a nice Bit, a Stroke which Charecterizes You, You thought no doubt that You might boldly, under the Cover of a rude Phrase which proves nothing, raise injurious Suspicions. What can you mean by these words *as well as several other little Concessions made Mr. Law, but after the Surrendry.* You cannot have my Effects in View since I refus'd Mr. Lawrence to take them and had my Scrutores open'd in his Tent before You. You would no doubt have Explain'd yourselves if you had meant the Sick or the 12 Married Men Mahomed Ally Cawn granted me but tell me if you please who oppos'd what Mahomed Aly [*sic*] Cawn granted of the sending back the sick to Pondicherry; Was it he or you who prevented this being done, It is easy to guess almost to a Certainty.

Your Oath too falls quite to the Ground about the number of twelve Voluntiers, for my Note which is in Mr. Lawrences hands makes mention of 30, and he told me this Number far exceeded what he Expected.

I must add to all that I have said above that I never presum'd to Diminish Mr. Dupleix's Powers, of which I know all the Extent.

I conclude by protesting afresh that there was never any mention before the Surrendry of the Pagodas that the French Officers & Soldiers should be sent to Europe, and that it was only in Conversation after the Surrendry of the Pagodas that Mr. Lawrence thought proper to renew the Argument, which he had before Spoke of to all the French Officers in whom he was pleas'd to put so unguarded a Confidence.

You take, Mr. Clive, so deep an Interest in this sending away the Prisoners, that you go beyond all Bounds to assert that it was my Demand, and all the Officers; but which is a Trifle with You, You have not been able to guard yourself against a Reflection which betrays You. You say that the Keeping the Prisoners at Cuddalore would have indemnified the English, Surely you dont take this from me, for I never doubted but that a Serious Reflection upon your Conduct must oblige You to Release Prisoners that you cannot keep without hurting the Faith of Treaties, and I did not at the Tim [*sic*] expect to find you so ready to receive them, and I only propos'd it to you in despair of being able to do better.

How great was my Surprise to hear from our Gentlemen the ill Treatment they underwent on the Road, even to the wanting to disarm them. I am very perfectly Gentlemen Your most Obedient Humble Servant LAW.

I sign for what regards me. DUMESNIL.

Pondicherry
30th August 1752.

MR. LAWRENCE

Sir

I might have confin'd myself to my Letter of the 14th, which is not mention'd at the Head of the Depositions from Messrs. Clive & Rippington, and I would do it, did I not observe in their Depositions that they want to throw a Colour over my most simple Discourses; It would be doing you an Injury to suppose that you have had the least knowledge of it, and I am perswaded that it is without your Approval they assert that I ever Consented the Prisoners should be sent to Europe; I receiv'd three Summons from Mahomed Ally Cawn and the Last was in English accompanied with a Letter from You, there is not a Word of sending any Body to Europe, can it be possible that at the Interview after these Summons, you should talk to me of an Affair which Mahomed Ally Cawn never mention'd, and had that been the Case, would not you have made me sign a Note. I hope Sir you will take a Pleasure in doing me, on this Subject, the Justice due to Truth. I also beg Sir that you will please to declare whether after the Surrendry, the least Indulgence was granted to me; I open'd my Scrutores in your tent & prevaild on you to look into them, You know I refus'd my Baggage; What then can Mr. Rippington mean by Concessions made after the Surrendry. I have the Honour to be very perfectly Sir Your most Obedient humble Servt. LAW.

Pondicherry
30th August 1752.

MR. LAWRENCE

Sir

The Depositions of Messrs. Clive and Ripington [*sic*] strongly insinuate that we demanded the Soldiers should be sent to Europe & even that we ask'd to go ourselves, You have a Note with our Parole not to Carry Arms again against *Mahomed Ally Cawn;* How came you to neglect to make us Sign the other Article? Whence then can these Gentlemen have drawn so extravagant a Phrenzy? Would they undertake to perswade that we had so far forgot ourselves as to seek to do hurt to the Soldiers, & to pretend to oppose ourselves to the Powers of the Commander General of the Nation? unless it were to make believe, at the same time, that you had the Goodness to suffer Yourself to be blinded by the most ridiculous of Pretences; have we any Right over your Ships? Mr. Law read to us the several Summons from Mahomed Ally Cawn, there is no where any Mention made of this sending to Europe, and We cannot beleive that these Gentlemen assert this fact seriously. We have the Honour to be very perfectly Sir Your most Obedient Humble Servants LAW—J. GARON—BUOK—NILLY—DUMESNIL—DELATOUR—CHEVIGNY—CAMBOYE—LA ROISSIERE—HEN: DE GRENILLE.

Pondicherry
30 August 1752.

I Certify that M^r. Lawrence promis'd & granted me the 13th. June that our Prisoners should go to Cuddalore & it was not till the 15th. of the same Month that I gave him a Letter requesting it, He made me date it the 14th. and in the Nabobs Name telling me he only acted for him but in Effect I did not see the Nabob 'till the 15th. who told me to deliver all the Notes of Parole to M^r. Lawrence In Witness of which I have sign'd the present at Pondicherry the 30th. August 1752.

LAW.

No. 20.

To M^R. DUPLEIX GOVERNOUR &c^A.
AND THE GENTLEMEN OF THE SUPERIOUR
COUNCIL OF PONDICHERRY.

Gentlemen

The President has rec'd Letters from M^r. Dupleix accompanying the Replys of M^r. Law &c^a. Officers, to Messrs. Clive & Rippington's Depositions and Copy's of Letters to & from Major Lawrence; We are still uncertain whether M^r. Dupleix acts with just Authority, We don't know whether he ever communicates our Letters to You, or that those wrote by him are by your Concurrence; We shall therefore Continue to address You, and do renew our Protests against You for all Hostility's already and that may hereafter be committed charging You in your proper and private Names as the Governour and Council of Pondicherry with the Consequences from thence arising, being Convinc'd that M^r. Dupleix has not the Power, but that it is vested in M^r. Dupleix &c^a. Council of Pondicherry.

We repeat our Claim for those Troops which M^r. Dupleix by such violent Measures made Prisoners in their way to S^t. David. We sent you Copy of the Passport and of the Orders to Capt. Schaub wherein 'tis plainly express'd that those Troops were design'd for S^t. David and to obey such Orders as they receiv'd from our Deputy Governour there, this is clear beyond doubt, the Reasons that you alledge for the support of this Breach of Treaty We shall make appear to be Evasions and equally injurious as the other.

It is universally allow'd that the Terms of Capitulation made by all Officers though of the lowest Degree are Strictly to be observ'd, and are in Fact those of their Superiours. M^r. Law was Commandant of the Allies of Chundah, all Treaties made & Ratified by him I am perswaded Mr Dupleix &c^a. Council will hold inviolably Sacred. M^r. Law says he never presum'd to diminish M^r. Dupleix's Power of which he knew the full extent; he acknowledges his Surrender of himself and Troops to Mahomed Allee Cawn and confesses that Conscious of the ill treatment those Troops might receive at Trichenopoly he Requested M^r. Lawrence's Intercession that they might go to Cuddalore, some Difficulties were Started, M^r. Lawrence was carefull how he would give M^r. Dupleix (always ready to grasp at Shadows; ever studious to set them in such a Light as to give them the Appearance of real Facts) any Reason of Complaint; He held inviolably Sacred the Treaties Subsisting, and at the same Time a generous Compassion for your People made him interest himself with the Nabob that the Men might remain at Cuddalore as the Nabob's Prisoners which was Agreed to by both Party's. M^r. Lawrence acted as a Mediator in this Affair. By this, Gentlemen, it appears beyond dispute that We do not act as Principals, M^r. Law's own Words prove it. We repeat that We have no Prisoners, and are ready to observe such terms as Chunda's Allies and Nabob Mahomed Alley shall agree to. We cant conceive Gentlemen what you mean by sumoning us to deliver up the Prisoners at Arcot and Tritchenopoly; We have no Power there, Abdul Vahab Cawn Commands in the one, and Kearadecawn in the other they are the Nabobs Amuldars.

The Letter of M^r. Law to Major Lawrence, and that of M^r. Law &c^a. Officers don't deny they said that M^r. Dupleix could not annul their Terms and if he did, he M^r. Law the Officers and Men would immediately quit Pondicherry and Surrender to the Nabob, they evade answering this, and lay the stress on sending the Prisoners to Europe, what you complain of is their being kept in Cuddalore, this

is so agreeable to the desire of themselves, that their Evasion may serve as a very convincing Proof of the rectitude of our Actions. Captain Clive asserts the Truth of what he has advanc'd, these Letters have been forwarded to Messrs. Lawrence and Repington, when We receive their Answers they shall be communicated to You.

In this place We cannot avoid taking Notice of the unpoliteness of Mr. Dupleix in asserting that We shew a Contempt of his most Christian Majesty by giving no answers to the representations made us, it is notoriously otherwise, We have the greatest Respect for that Monarch, Mr. Dupleix generally sends long Addresses accompany'd with several Depositions in regard to Facts in Camp, these have been always forwarded to the respective Persons, and when We receiv'd their Answers have replied, We have not those of Major Kinneer's and Captain De Gingins, one Dangerously ill here and the other at St. David. Has Mr. Dupleix's replies been immediate? No! and when you wrote us concerning Mr. Goodere's Letter and We told you no more than that Gentleman asserted that he never wrote it; that it was forg'd; have you not declin'd replying? where is now the respect to your Sovereign? who We are perswaded has a most perfect one for his Britannick Majesty.

Mr. Dupleix is pleas'd to say that the perusal of his Letters will Sufficiently prove that you did not Act as Chundah's Allies, We dont Perceive this, We look upon you as such, and give us leave to ask you, when our Troops were besieged in Arcot the Colours of our Sovereign display'd, your Standard appeard with that of Chunda, your people with his, attacked us alone, they were indeed most Shamefully defeated. Pray Gentlemen did you then Act as Principals or Allies? if the former your disrespect for their most Christian and Brittannick Majesty's will appear in the most glaring Light.

In time and place we can give you many more Instances of your disrespect towards your & our Sovereign. In short Mr. Dupleix has the Address to assume so many different Shapes that it is difficult for Us to distinguish him, otherwise than as Mr. Dupleix, whether you think he has Power to do this, We must learn from You. Sometimes Chunda's Ally at others Nabob Zapher Jung, and last of all he appears for his most Christian Majesty; We cannot help thinking this last is the most in Character, if so, Why are We thus insulted? did his most Christian Majesty authorise Mr. Dupleix to deny us the Priviledge of our Factory at Metchlepatam? did the same Sovereign cancel our Right and Phirmaund to diu Island? was it from that Monarch that We were debarr'd the freedom of the Port of Narsipore? are not our Rights deriv'd from the Mogul? Could Hedeat Mooheadean Cawn, a Traitor annul them? These Circumstances Surprise but not puzzle us, as you would inferr. We are resolv'd to strictly adhere to the Treaty. Mr. Dupleix tells Us The Tragical end of Chunda Saib (the fate of this Prince has something very Particular in it, He was deliver'd up by his greatest Friends to the Serdar of his most inveterate Enemy, May it not be asked why the Nabob was not consulted, when Mr. Lawrence might have interested himself with the Nabob and saved his Life? He was not esteemed so valuable as a French Soldier) put an end to the Name of Auxiliaries; after the Death of Chunda Saib Mr. Dupleix is pleas'd to say He took a Resolution to be easy, How long did he keep that Resolution? The Nabob suspended his Operations for a Considerable time, and sent his Vackeel to Pondicherry, What Effects did it produce? The President wrote Mr. Dupleix how fair an Opportunity presented itself to Settle the Province in peace, He intimated to him the Calamities the People had Suffer'd, but these touch'd him not He Insists upon Mahomed Alleys delivering up the Prisoners before he Treats. Mahomed Alley Cawn is a Prince of great Humanity, and We are perswaded if Mr. Dupleix would conclude a Peace, he would upon the Ratifying it immediately deliver them. What can be desir'd more? Salabad Jing has wrote Mr. Dupleix to promote the Peace, He has also given Mahomed Alley a Phirmaund for the Country. We cannot conceive Gentlemen what should induce Mr. Dupleix thus to delight in the Misery of these people, for our parts it will always appear it has been our Sincere Intentions to prevent them, and it is your fault if they continue.

Certainly Mr. Dupleix writes without Reflection when he would insinuate that our Troops ravage & plunder the Towns and Villages, can this be intended for

any thing more than the Paris Gazazette [*sic*] whe [*sic*] we find most pompous Account of the Conquest of Nazir Jung, the Subject of publick Papers too often gain Credit, but ask any one in this Country they will tell y' otherwise, even Children lisp out Nazir Jing was cruelly assassinated, and to the Natives We appeal whether, wherever Mahomed Alley's Allies have been they have not always been loaded with the Blessings of the People for their Humanity, now lately what pains did Mr. Lawrence take to prevent disorders; His own Troops obey'd his Directions, nay he even incurred the Nabobs Displeasure by ordering one of the Nabobs people to be Shot that did it. Truth Gentn. will always support itself. Such is our Respect to your Monarch, such our Esteem for You Gentlemen, that it is with the utmost pain and regret that at any time we are obliged to mention any thing that may reflect upon you, you compel us to it. We Esteem it a very disagreeable Circumstance that you and We are involved in these Country disputes, but always preserve the greatest Regard for You in Particular. We could Wish Gentlemen your Sentiments concurred with ours, but it is otherwise. Speak for us the Several Districts of Poonamalee and St. Thomé, ravaged plundered and Burnt by Chunda and his Allies! Dont our Recesses at the Mount Witness the Loss of their little Ornaments carryed as Trophys of War to Pondicherry, and does not Mr. Dupleix know this? had We been actuated by such Principles, what would have follow'd? Mahomed Ally & his Allies defeated this Party, and could have retaliated this Injury, there was no force to oppose them, this was a Revenge too low to think of, to those govern'd by Honourable Sentiments, 'twas thought it would be a Sufficient Punishment to reflect on the meanness of the action they had Committed. Mr. Dupleix's Country Seat enjoys its decorations and Remains as a Monument of what We advance, This Gentlemen is the Rule We have observ'd for our Conduct and with how much Satisfaction can We Submit it to the Judgment of yours and our Superiours who will see the Respect We have always held them in.

Mr. Dupleix is pleas'd to say he has got the Answers of Mahomed Ally Cawns Vackeel to his Demands to be produc'd in time and place, if such Answers regard Us whenever Time & place induce Mr. Dupleix to produce them We shall reply, Mahomed Alley Cawn shews his humane Peaceable Disposition surely Mr. Dupleix will embrace it.

Great part of Mr. Dupleix's Letters are interspersed with remarks of his own foreign to the purpose, and filled with little Decorations that he may take Delight in he may be fond of admiring his own performances, but We conceive 'tis ours only to plainly answer the Facts alledged, and leave it to our Superiours to make the Conclusions.

Mr. Dupleix after all his protestations that he is ready to restore Peace to these provinces, after his Acknowledgement of Orders from Salabad Jing to do it, in reality declines it, at least demands the most Extrordinary [*sic*] Preliminaries ever heard of, he declares himself an Enemy to Mahomed Alley and desires of him the Sword to Strike the mortal Wound. What peace does he propose? has Mahomud Alley surrender'd at Discretion? will he put it into Mr. Dupleix's Power to Destroy him or give him Terms destructive to his Country? was Mr. Dupleix in his Circumstances would he do it.? Though our intentions are Sincere, though We shall not be wanting to use our Interest with this Prince to restore Tranquility, yet We can never imagine he will hearken to such Proposals. However We shall have the Satisfaction of Acquting yours and our Superiours that an Advantageous Peace was offer'd and by you declined, You Gentlemen must to them answer the Consequences.

Mr. Dupleix declares himself at open War with Mahomed Alley Cawn, and yet he seems to Contradict this when he says Salabad Jing (whose Authority he has hitherto acted by, and in whose service his Troops are at this Time) has or der'd him to restore peace. He desires to know what part we take? this We can answer without hesitation; We shall Strictly observe the Treaty Subsisting between the two Nations, have all due Respect for his most Christian Majesty and Manifest this by our Conduct towards his Subjects, and still We don't Apprehend

that this Treaty any where forbids the English from having any ties of Friendship with other Nations. We have Contracted one with the Circar, and shall in this Conduct ourselves conformable to the Treaty Subsisting and the Law of Nations.

Whenever We receive the other Depositions We shall reply to those parts of Mr. Dupleix's Letters as produc'd them. We have the Honour to be with a Perfect Consideration Honble Sir & Sirs Your most Obedt. Hble Servants THOS. SAUNDERS.—CHAS. BODDAM—HENY. POWNEY—AR. WYNCH—JNO. SMITH.

Fort St. George
28th. August 1752.

TO THE HONBLE MR. DUPLEIX
GOVR. OF PONDICHERRY.

Sir

I can only say in Answer to the Honour of yours receiv'd this Morning, that in assisting the Nabob Anaverdy Cawn Behader I am under the Orders of my Superiours to act as his Ally, which I readily Obey, well knowing they are just and I must beg you'll address the Presidency, when you have any thing to mention on this Head, in the mean Time be assur'd that I never did nor will do any thing which can infringe the Treaty subsisting between our Nation & France but will ever shew it all possible Respect. I have the Honour to be with the most perfect Consideration Sir Your most Obedient humble Servant STRINGER LAWRENCE.

Camp at Toocanambacam
20th. August 1752.

TO THE HONBLE THOS. SAUNDERS, ESQR.
GOVERNOUR OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

No. 21.

Honble Sir

Inclos'd you have Copy of an Answer from Mr. Lawrence to one of my Letters, also Copies of them. He says he is empower'd by your Orders to come & make War upon us in our own Territories, to encamp there & ravage them, and all because he is Ally to Mahomed Ally Cawn, at the same Time he assures me of the Respect he has for the Treaties of Alliance subsisting between our Sovereigns; If the Affair was not of so serious a Nature as it is, I should imagine it is done to make a Joke of these same Soverei[gn]s & me; but I beleive you must not be unacquainted that these Same Sovereigns are jealous of their Treaties as of their Power, & that they will not with Satisfaction see your Methods of Acting and Writing. You will give what Orders you please on this Subject.

I have the Honour to be with perfect Consideration Your most Obedient Humble Servant DUPLEIX.

Pondicherry
1st. Septr. 1752.

TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER
OF THE ENGLISH TROOPS.

Sir

I understand by the Flight of our Inhabitants that Mahomed Ally Cawn being encamp'd on the Skirts of your Limits, & on the Terittories of Tevenepatam, pass'd the River, & took Possession of Bahour, the principal Village of one of the Districts of our Territories, and after having plunder'd this Village, & the neighbouring ones, continued his Rout over the Lands of our Dependance ravaging them as much as possible, according to the Laudable Custom of the Indians; I am not Surpriz'd at his Proceeding, but who would not be to hear that you, join'd with him with a Number of your Troops, encamp with him on the same Lands, and do not prevent the Ravages he makes. Mahomed Ally Cawn's Proceeding is in it's place, if Humanity Permits these Depredations; In open War with us He may commit Hostilities upon our Lands, but do you think you have the same

Right as he; This is the Point I beg you will clear up that on my Side I may take the most proper Measures on the Occasion. In the mean Time, before I am inform'd of your Reasons for acting in this Manner, I cannot dispense with summoning you to withdraw upon your own Territories, & quit those that belong to the King my Master; leaving us to decide our Affairs with Mahomed Ally Cawn, with whom you cannot be ignorant that We are at open War; since, assisted by your Troops, he has dispossess'd us of Trivedy & Villeparum, wanted to do the same by Gingee & came to attack us at Vikiribandy. These are no Doubt sufficient Motives to look on him as a declar'd Enemy, with whom you ought no longer to Stay according to the Tenour of the Treaties; We are only defending our Rights & Possessions; These Treaties prescribe you your Duty on this Occasion; I hope they will be able to move you, & kindle in You the most proper Reflections on the Subject of what may be the Result, not only here but in Europe, of a Conduct oppos'd to the Tenour of these Treaties. I am very perfectly Sir Your most Obedient Humble Servant DUPLEIX.

30th August 1752. Pondicherry

M^R^. LAWRENCE.

Sir

I have receiv'd the Letter you did me the Hon^r^. to write me this Morning; I am willing to believe you have Orders from your Superiours, but it will be difficult to perswade me they can have given you any, to come with our Enemy upon our Territories, to ravage them & take Possession of our Places, to hold our Flags in Contempt & in short to do every thing that is allow'd in War. If your Superiours as well as you Sir had the Respect you say for the Treaties subsisting between our Sovereigns, certainly they would have been very Scrupulous about giving you such Orders as you say you have receiv'd from them and you Yourself have too much Penetration not to perceive all the Consequences of transgressing Treaties so sacred. Your Conduct, which you Regulate you Say on these Orders, does not at all correspond with this Respect, and it is only in Writing I can find it; The Facts are quite opposite. I shall transmit your Ans^r^. to your Superiours; but in the mean time it may be Convenient to tell You that I am not ignorant that You have this Day been perpetually ravaging the Company's Lands, that you are always encamp'd upon them, and that the Orders you tell M^r^. Kjean you have given to Stop the Fire & the Ravage, are ill executed; All the Proofs of this Devastation will appear before your highest Superiours & Mine. On both Sides they will find yor. Respect for the Alliance between our Kings, of a Nature entirely new. Sovereigns do not love to be trifled with by Subjects like us.

I have the Honour to be with perfect Consideration Sir Your most Obedient Humble Servant DUPLEIX.

31st August 1752. Pondicherry

Copy conformable to the Original in my hands.

BERTRAND.
Sec^ry^.

No. 22.

HONOURABLE THO^S^. SAUNDERS ESQ^R^.
GOVERNOUR OF FORT S^T^. GEORGE.

Honourable Sir

Herewith I send you Copys of one of my Letters to M^r^. Starke, of his answer and mine, you will observe on reading them what they relate to. I send both to you & him the Copys of the same Writings mention'd in my answer, Viz^t^. An attested Copy of the great Mogul's Phirmaund which I receiv'd but a few Days ago together with a faithfull Translation, I offer both toYou and M^r^. Starke the Liberty of comparing it with the Original.

I have the Honour to be with a most perfect Consideration Honourable Sir Your most humble & most Obedient Servant DUPLEIX.

Pondicherry
15th Septemr. 1752.

Mr. STARKE ESQR.
GOVERNOUR OF FORT ST. DAVID.

Honourable Sir

It being necessary that I should send two Persons of Consequence to communicate some Affairs to you, I beg the favour you will give an Order that the said two Persons with their Attendants who shall not be many, may come to you in Safety. I hope you will grant me this favour and also that of believing me to be with Respect &c.

Pondicherry Sign'd DUPLEIX.
the 14th Septr. 1752.

Copy of the Translation of Mr. Starke, Governour of Fort St. David his Letter to Mr. Dupleix.

HONBLE MR. DUPLEIX ESQR.
GOVERNOUR OF PONDICHERRY

Honble Sir

I have receiv'd the Letter you did me the Honour to write me yesterday, to which I am obliged to return you the following Answer. That by the last Act of Hostility committed against our nation, whereon We protested and referr'd it to our Superiours in Europe, you have put it out of my Power to maintain a Friendly Correspondence with you. If you have any Matters which concern the two Nations, you will be pleased to send your Messengers to Mr. Saunders who is the Governour of this Coast, and I beg you will excuse me if I cannot admit any, as I have no power from my Superiours to treat on this Subject. I have the Honour to be with Respect Honble Sir Your most humble servant Sign'd RICHd. STARKE.

Fort St. David.
15 Septemr. 1752

Mr. STARKE ESQ.r
GOVERNOUR OF FORT ST. DAVID.

Honble Sir.

I have just received the Letter you have done me the Honour to write me this day wherein you tell me to send my Messengers to Mr. Saunders, it has always been usual to send Deputations from hence and from your place, because of the Neighbourhood of the two Settlements, to treat on any Affairs, and not from hence to Madrass on account of the Distance. I have not therefore done any thing contrary to a long Establish'd Custom; But since you are dispos'd to change it I shall act agreeable to what you write me. The only Business of this Deputation was to deliver you the enclos'd Copy of the Great Moguls Phirmd. with the Translation thereof. The Deputys would have produced the Original that you might, by your Interpreters have compar'd it, but as you have refus'd these means I can only offer you the Liberty of Sending hither any person you shall think proper to Compare it with the Original.

I shall not enquire into your Powers, nor what you say of it not being in your power to maintain a friendly Correspondence with me, However the Letter you wrote me in relation to M.r Clark might serve as a Proof that your Powers are more extensive, and that on some Occasions you can carry on this Correspondence, you have the Proofs of the favourable reception I gave that Letter, have I not reason to Complain that you have not done me the Honour to answer it?

I have the Honour to be with Respect &c.a Sign'd DUPLEIX

Pondicherry
the 15.th Septem.r 1752

This Copy agrees with the Original
Translated from the French. BERTRAND Sec.[y]

Phirmaund of the most Mighty in the Name of the Governour General Behauder Zefer Jing.

God is the Conqueror

Let the most Worthy of my Grace and favour the Captain Governour General Behauder Zefer Jing trust always in the Royal favour and Know that I am informed by Several Requests of my beloved Subject the Support of my Empire Assef Daoula Behauder Salabet Jing of every thing that the most worthy of my favour hath done for my Service for which I cannot avoid expressing my Approbation and all the Praise due to such Services, Therefore Relying always on my Royal Favour and hoping that it may encrease more and more I expressly reccommend to him to continue his Alliance with my beloved Subject, to assist and support him as far as it shall be in the power of the most Worthy of my Favour, promising that I will regard every thing done for him as if done for myself and I do further order that when my beloved Subject shall attend on my high Mightiness, he do also attend with him to receive all the Recompence and Benefits which the most Worthy of my favour can desire, In the mean time I do hereby confirm all that my beloved Subject has done, and acquaints me that he has done in his favour.

Given the 11.th of the Month Rajeb in the 5: of my Reign.

I the Underwritten do Certify that this is a true Translation from the Persian into French Pondicherry the 14.th Septr 1752.

DELARCHE.

N°. 23.

TO THE HOÑBLE M[R]. DUPLEIX GOVERN[R]. &C[a]. & THE GENT[N] OF THE SUPERIOUR COUNCIL OF PONDICHERRY.

Hoñble Sir & Sirs

We have receiv'd a Letter from M[r]. Dupleix inclosing a Paper said to be Copy of a Phirmaund from the Mogull to Zephir Jing, We suppose M[r]. Delarche does not Swear that the Persian came from the Mogull, permit us Gentlemen to say that you cannot be too Carefull in your enquiry, and examining into it, a Phirmaund of this Nature is generally attended with particular Forms, the Stile of this We are told does not Suit with papers of so much Consequence and We must add, that a Packet We have receiv'd by a very sure Channell, wherein Affairs of Consequence are reccommended to Us, quite Contradicts the Circumstances of your paper; We shall send the persian Copy to Anaverdecawn, who as he has a Saned for the Province will have had advice of it, his Answer We shall acquaint you with.

We now enclose Captain De Gingins Deposition in Regard to Trivady, which entirely oversets those little Arts made use of to insinuate that he had anything to say to that Affair, These Places Gentlemen belong to the Circar, and the Nabob Anaverdecawn demanded them as Nabob of the Circar.

We again renew our protests against you M[r]. Dupleix & Council of Pondicherry, against all and each of you in your proper Name and person to answer for the Several Acts of Hostility committed, and here We cannot avoid mentioning to you Diu Island for which We have a Phirmaund, which We were in possession of, and where We had a Governour and Council to negotiate our Affairs, it stands ahead on our Books, this you must be well acquainted with as they were so long in your hands.

We are sorry Gentlemen the Act of Violence and breach of Treaty, no less a Crime than piracy (We mean taking and making prisoners the Subjects of his Brittannick Majesty on the open Seas) We are sorry, We say, Gentlemen, this hinders us from daring to intercede with the Nabob for some unfortunate Prisoners of yours, nothing but the Shame Dishonour and Insult you have caus'd us, occasion it.

How often have We represented to M^r. Dupleix the favourable Opportunity that now offers for restoring peace to the Province? but without Effect. As We esteem it our indispensable Duty to do all in our Power to promote it, We must here repeat to you We are ready to do our utmost for that End, If you still persevere in declining it, You alone will be answerable for the Consequences, We are with a perfect Consideration Honble Sir & Sirs Your most Obed^t. H^ble Servants THO^S SAUNDERS—CHA^S BODDAM—HENRY POWNEY—ALEX^R WYNCH—JOHN SMITH.

Fort S^t. George 20th Septr. 1752.

Answer of Captn. De Gingins to the Deposition of Serjeant S^t. Philip and Corporal La Garenne made Prisoners to Nabob Anaverdy Cawn at Trivedy.

The above Deponents declare that Captain de Gingins took their Arms without returning them thô he promis'd to do it, that he by Threats forc'd them to give him their Orders by which they had Summon'd the English to retire from before the place and by which they defended the Fort of Trivady and that he likewise detain'd some Cadjans and papers which he refused to give them.

Captn. De Gingins answers that these Deponents had Surrender'd the Fort to the Nabob, before he saw them that by the Nabobs Order they were disarmed but that however he promis'd their Swords would be return'd when they were at Liberty but it seems they took their leave without asking for them that' tis true the above Serjeant gave Captn. De Gingins his Orders which was promis'd to be return'd on Honour and it is since sent into Pondicherry after the Deponents Escape by M^r. Prevot but Captn. De Gingins denies that ever he saw any Cadjans tho the Deponents did tell him there were such things in the Pagoda. He concludes with asserting that he told the Prisoners they belongd to the Nabob nor had he any thing to do with them.

Given at Fort S^t. David the 29th. of August 1752.

R. DE GINGINS.

No. 24.

TO THE HON^BLE THO^S. SAUNDERS ESQ^R.
GOV^R. OF FORT S^T. GEORGE.
Honble Sir,

You was no doubt perswaded when you sent me your Letter of the 22^d. August O.S. that you should put me to an Impossibility of answering it; You forgot, while you was Writing it, the Posts We both fill & that I am furnish'd with Powers not only from the Company, but the King, I might certainly dispense with answering it, and I only do it to clear up two Articles of this Letter, which follow Close upon one another. You say that I am at a stand & not able to answer "this Article" Give me Leave Sir to ask you if a Subject of the King of France had robb'd and deserted his Flag and afterwards was to be taken at Arcot, whether according to your Military Laws, He is not Worthy of Death.

What I told you of the Treatment shewn M^r. Demarre in Comparison with what M^r. Kelsey receiv'd shew'd you very plainly my Notions of the Matter. It was needless for me to repeat what I had said so often. Besides this Article is not clear & tends on the Contrary only to cover the Fact in question. It should be said, If a Frenchman in the Service of Mahomed Ally Cawn as an Auxiliary or otherwise had been taken at Arcot by Chunda Saib's Troops, Would this Frenchman, a Deserter & a Robber, fall under the Power of the French Auxiliary Troops, or would he be merely a Prisoner to Chunda Saib. This way the Fact would be rightly Stated, and our Conduct towards M^r. Demarre exactly Corresponds with it.

The Lie high season'd with Energetical Epithets which you lavishly bestow on me, might impose on such as are not well acquainted with the Affair in Question, for how could one imagine a Man in Station would go to such a Length without good Authority. A little Eclaircissement will open the Foundation on which this Lie is built; about the [sic] of November last Year. One of your Detachments returning from Arcot to Madras was attack'd on the Road near Conjeveram by a

Portugueze that commanded there; He took twelve or fourteen Prisoners in which Number were two Officers. He thought proper to send the Wounded men here twelve in number & kept the two Officers; These wounded Men were put into our Hospital, attended, cur'd, cloath'd, & sent away, with some Money, and the Carriages necessary to transport them to your Settlement, they only engageing on their part not to serve against Chunda saib during the War. This Fact was in the Knowledge & Sight of the whole Country, and You was then Sir at Fort St. David Out of these People it was that you got the two Declarations you sent me at that time, a more than Convincing Proof that they were at your Disposal; and that I never thought myself authoriz'd to keep Chunda Saib's Prisoners here. This Explanation will be no Support to the very contrary Conduct you observe with us. This Portugueze, when he sent me the wounded Prisoners which he had better have dispatch'd at once to Madrass, inform'd me he had detain'd two Officers; My answer was to treat them well and that I was going to write to Chunda saib to get them their Liberty on Parole. As soon as I receiv'd his answer, I wrote to the Portugueze to let them go after signing their Engagement; The Affair was executed & the Paper sign'd, when your Troops came to besiege this Pagoda & take Possession of it. Whatever Offers the Portugueze could make to these two Officers to go out, they would do nothing, being perswaded that when the place was taken, they should become free; As to the threat of Exposing them to the Enemy's fire, if it is true I condemn it as much you, but it has no manner of Coherence with the point you want to prove that Chunda saib or I have kept any of your Prisoners, and it is on this you found the Lie of which you are so liberal to me. This shall be if you please the last Answer you have from me, I cannot without blushing continue a Correspondence which tends only to dishonour me. I hope your Superiours will please to do me the Justice you give me a Right to demand of them; They are to Just not to perceive how much you have err'd with Regard to me, and him I have the Honour to represent. You have herewith two Answers from our Gentlemen to the Counter Declarations of Messrs. Lawrence & Clive. I think it's time that too should end.

I have the Honour to be with perfect Consideration Honble Sir Your most Obedient humble Servant DUPLEIX.

Pondicherry
the 19th. Septemr. 1752.

The Commander General having communicated to Us the Declarations of Messrs. Lawrence & Clive, the first dated the 3d. August 1752, O.S. & the other the 31st. of the same Month O.S. We the underwritten declare & testify to all whom it may Concern that every thing we advanc'd in the Declaration by us made to the Secretary of Council the 18 of June last, is perfectly true; that far from taking any thing from it, we could on the Contrary Add some Circumstances which would only serve to support the Truth; such as the Dispute Mr. Gallard, one of us, had with Mr. Clive at Table & in the morning, about the Change of our Destination, which was, to have been sent directly to Pondicherry and which was entirely at Mr. Clive's Disposal, since of his own accord he gave leave for Mr. Villeon, who was slightly Wounded in the Hand, to go to Pondicherry; We could add some others but these two Circumstances are Sufficient to prove to Messrs. Lawrence & Clive that Officers like us know not to say any thing but the Truth, & which We are ready to maintain before all the Tribunals in the World & to the face of the said Messrs. Lawrence & Clive whenever they think proper.

Pondicherry the 15th. Septemr. 1752.

DE COMBAULT DAUTEUIL.
GALLARD.

MR. LAWRENCE

Sir

Your answer of the 13th. August to my Declaration and Mr. Dumesnil's agrees with the Rest; but you thought you might turn off People's attension by bringing upon the Stage a Strange Personage, which a polite Pen either would not have put

into the Play, or would have done it with that Tenderness, which not only Politeness but even Honour prescribes on so delicate a Subject, & I assure you although it will be a sensible pleasure to me to revenge the Insult offer'd to a Lady, still I cannot without infinite Pain perswade Myself to dispute it in Writing. Since you have brought me into this Labrynth I hope People will see the Violence I do myself, & the Necessity you drive me to of answering. Let us march then in close Order; You pretend you did not tell me you would assist Mahomed Ally Cawn to attack Pondicherry, except in case the French had attack'd your Fort will not you Say that you reserv'd this Restriction to yourself; The exact Truth is that you told me you would do your Utmost to engage Mahomed Ally Cawn to it; provided you found [the] least appearance of Success; To keep you close to the Question, did not you accordingly make me add to the Note of Parole I gave you for the twelve Married Men, that I would answer for their being sent back to Anaverdy Cawn if he should demand them, because said you, He is going to march against Pondicherry, where you, your People & your Cannon should not Play the least part. The Discourse would bee too long to repeat Word for Word; What I have mention'd will be if you please, a Sufficient help to your Memory, & I bring you Mr. Dumesnil to Support it. The Officers should have been at Liberty to make use of the Escort for the Prisoners just as far as they pleas'd, The Note of Parole shews that they were bound to Nothing but not to serve against Anaverdy Cawn.

I meant to assert that you Acted like a Principal Party in the Conference I had with You the 13th. June. I have given an Accot. of what related to it, & which appear'd to me to lead to the Perswasion of what I advanc'd The Truth press'd too hard upon you to deny it, so instead of answering it you are pleas'd to father upon me, Words which touch the Reputation of a Person who being of the fair Sex, for that Reason only demands Respect at your Hands & mine. But since you forget yourself so far as to make use of Name to vent your Injuries upon her, you oblige me against my Will to tell you flatly that you go beyond the Truth. It mortifies me not to be able to reconcile my Answer with the Assurance that I have the Honour to be very perfectly Sir Your most obedt. hble Servt. LAW.

Pondicherry

14th. Septr. 1752

I Certify that Mr. Lawrence told Mr. Law before me, not only that he would assist Mahomed Ally Cawn with his People & Cannon at the attack of Pondicherry, but even that he wou'd engage Mahomed Ally Cawn to undertake the Siege, whereupon Mr. Law answer'd the [*sic*] are five hundred Soldiers at Pondicherry so you See the Prisoners are not much wanted there. Mr. Lawrence seem'd astonish'd. In Witness of which I have signd the present at Pondicherry the Day & Year before Written.

DUMESNIL.

No. 25.

TO THE HONBLE MR. DUPLEIX GOVERNOUR &CA.
& THE GENTLEMEN OF THE SUPERIOUR COUNCIL OF
PONDICHERRY.

Honble Sir & Sirs.

We have been honour'd with a Letter of the 19th. from Mr. Dupleix under Direction to the President; however disagreeable the Cause or Correspondence may be on either side We shall always think it our Duty to make the proper remonstrances to you that Affairs require. We have not forgot as Mr. Dupleix would advance, the Stations of the Governours of the two Settlements, to that of ours is annex'd a Council and by Several Letters in our Possession the same Regulation appears in yours; if it is not so and has undergone any Innovation, please to tell us, till We have it from you We shall continue our Addresses to you

& do renew our protest [against] you all and every one in his proper person to answer for the Consequences that may attend the several Acts of hostility committed against the treaty subsisting.

Mr. Dupleix still evades, and does not Answer the Question put in ours of 22d. August, We cannot admit the Case of Mr. De Mar & Kellsey the same Mr. Demar engaged Honourably in our Service in Europe, how many French Officers in Europe do the Same, your manner of Stating the Question is foreign to the purpose We shall therefore take it for granted that We are in the Right.

The Lie Gentlemen is an Expression We shall not make use of, but when you to support your Violent proceedings would introduce Circumstances that have no foundation permit us fairly to disprove them, such is the Affair of our Officers being shut up in a Dungeon for a Considerable Time and order'd to mount the Ramparts, nay, We will add another Circumstance, a Letter was Dictated, the Contents, that if their Friends who were besieging it did not move off they were to be hang'd up, Mr. Dupleix must not imagine that the Serjeant's Depositions he mentions are what We ground our Authority on, We have much more Convincing Proofs to be produc'd in Time and Place, nay, Mr. Dupleixs. manner of throwing off the Odium of this Cruelty confirms it; The Men were sent to Pondicherry, cur'd in the Hospital, money given them for their [expenses] and permitted to go to St. David, that is, after every Measure was taken to make them enter in the French Service, why were not the Officers intittled [*sic*] to this humanity? the Reason is plain, they were Engineers and Officers of the Train, and Consequently must be sacrifis'd. Let us proceed; Mr. Dupleix says he wrote to Chunda Saib for their Releasement, how came the Men to be released without Writing to Chunda Saib? how considerable a time did these unfortunate Gentlemen endure a Severe Imprisonment, had Relief been intended a very few Days would have effected it, but Months elapsed. How critically does Mr. Dupleix introduce his humane Relief, very wisely and with Circumspection just when the Nabobs forces regain'd the place, and Mr. Commandant, trusting to his Heels more than his Eyes, had danc'd off in a dark Night. How thin a Veil this to Cover so dishonourable an Act of Cruelty, Mr. Dupleix at that time had the pow'r in his hands, Chunda Sahib was a Cypher, We cannot admit, Gentlemen, you have always taken Care that our Prisoners were return'd, This will ever remain an Instance to the Contrary. We with pleasure submit it to the Judgment of yours & our Superiours, as well as your Men that are at your Request the Nabob's Prisoners at St. David, Messrs. Law & Dumesnils Depositions dont deny it, they only Endeavour to contradict their being sent home on our Ships, Mr. Law's Letter will always remain as a clear Proof of this, and it is Sufficiently corroberated by this one Circumstance, that Officers Volunteers and married Men were to go to Pondicherry, but the others remain as the Nabobs Prisoners at St. David, wont any one ask why they did not all go to Pondicherry, tis easily answered, because 'twas your Officers request and Agreement they should be at St. David, agreeable to this Request they remain as the Nabobs Prisoners. An act of your Request and not founded on any right We have as Principals, being in this Case Mediators, can never be judged a Sufficient Authority for that breach of Treaty you have been guilty of in attacking and making Prisoners a Detachment of ours, going with a proper passport to St. David. Now We are on this Subject We cannot help informing you that in a French Letter design'd for Europe intercepted by Nabob Anaverdy Cawn We find this Remarkable Paragraph. " Mr. Dupleix finding the " English keep our Troops in their Settlements and ready to send them to Europe, " seized a Convoy of Chelingas which was going from Madrass to Cuddalore an " English Settlement, in which were Ninety Soldiers, four Officers and som [*sic*] " Volunteers, for this Reason the English keep upon their Guard, and as many " Chelingas and Vessells as they can catch of ours they take them." As this is notoriously untrue We hope you will do us the Justice due to us, your Act of Piracy in seizing our Men will not induce us to do so, We shall Strictly adhere to the Treaty Subsisting and leave it [to] our Superiours to act in this as the Judge proper, We have the Honour to be Honble Sir & Sirs Your most Obedt. hble

Servants THO^{S}. SAUNDERS—CHA^{S}. BODDAM—HEN^{Y}. POWNEY—ALEX^{R}. WYNCH—JOHN SMITH.

Fort S^{t}. George.
26th. Septr. 1752.

We Robert Revell and Philip Glass Officers in the Service of the English East India Company, Declare that We the above said Officers having been taken Prisoners of War by the Troops belonging to the Nabob Sander Saeb that in Virtue of the Liberty he gives us to return to Madrass, we engage ourselves not to carry Arms nor to serve against the above said Nabob Sander Saheb, during the whole Space of the War, under the pain of Breaking our parole of Honour, and if the English Governour will oblige us to serve, we engage ourselves in person Prisoners to the said Nabob to whom we own ourselves as such Witness our hands.

Sign'd ROBERT REVELL.
PHILIP GLASS.

Made at the
Fort of Congivaron
ye 27 Decem^{r}. 1751.

Attested to be a true Copy of the Original by me W^{m}. Clegg in Pondicherry this 4th. October 1752.

No. 26.

TO THE HON^{BLE} M^{R}. SAUNDERS
GOVERNOUR OF MADRASS.

Honble Sir

I did not receive your Letter dated 22^{d} Septr. till yesterday. I have no other answer to make to it but that which I have so often signified to you, as well as to Mahomed Ally Cawn. I only require the same treatment for our Officers & Soldiers as has been shew'd to yours. I shall always insist on this Demand. It is needless to fill your Letters with Offers which have hitherto had no Effect & which you only make to impose on the Publick, whom you would keep in the Dark. I have made you no Offers but I have acted as I ought towards Allies of my King, & agreeable to what the Treaties prescribe to me; The Proofs are with You, Your Officers & Soldiers taken Prisoners will confirm it, Question them.

I will also maintain that you have been impos'd upon on the Subject of the two Officers taken at Congeveram; A Proof appears in the accompanying Copy of their Paper of Honour for their Liberty, which could not have been granted them till after Chunda Saibs Consent was Receiv'd; If they thought proper to Stay at Conjeveram while your Troops invested it, it was as I before told you in hopes that the Pagoda would be taken by your People as it actually was. It is besides proper to tell you that this Paper was Antedated at least five Days, as is prov'd by the Copy of one of my Letters to this Portugueze which I now send you. These two Pieces entirely overthrow the Pretence on which you authorize your Conduct, for it is evident and all your Letters & Writings prove that it is not Mahomed Ally Cawn who acts in all this. It is false that any of our Officers that are Prisoners have appeard in the Field against the Troops of Mahomud Ally Cawn. They were however authoriz'd to it from the Time that your Troops join'd to Mahomed Ally Cawns appear'd upon our Territories & before the Places where the Flag of my King has been flying this long time. Since you think yourselves authoriz'd of your mere will to break the Treaties subsisting between our Sovereigns, they are equally authoriz'd, no matter whose Prisoners they are, to defend against you, the Territories Places &c^{a}. of the Nation; before which you appear, & which you ravage contrary to all Law, & precisely against the Orders you have from your Superiours; Covelon & Chingleput which your People have taken and are now besieging will be new Facts to present. They will help not a little to give your Conduct with regard to our Sovereign all the Clearness which you do not fear to shew it in. All the Protests I could make on this Subject, and which I however do make, are as useless as all those I have made heretofore; They will have a Place elsewhere, & you will be answerable in your Proper & Private Name.

Shew my Letter to Mr Pascaud Sir to the whole World; Shew that also which I know He & all the Officers Prisoners with him, wrote to Mr Lawrence; This is what they and I desire; I will produce those also which they wrote to me; The most cruel Treatment is their [*sic*] Describ'd, as well as the Threat they receiv'd that all their Throats should be cut if our Troops came near Trivedy; To whom to attribute this! 'tis what I durst not do & leave to the publick to Determine, who well know to whom also to impute the two hundred Lashes with a Chawbuck, which were given to one who had found means to escape from your Prisons at Fort St David, but meeting with the misfortune to be retaken underwent this terrible Punishment at Bahour, in the face of our Officers there Prisoners. What I present are clear & true Facts; I have never sought to veil my Conduct or that of the Commanders of our Troops, I never had Occasion because We have not put ourselves to the Necessity of covering it with Pretences drawn from Uncertainties, and without Foundation, but which were oblig'd to be produc'd to colour, whether well or Ill, that which you Sir & your Commanders have observ'd It is true you have not yet been able to find any to cover the Hostilities your Troops committed at Trivedy, Villeparum, Gingee & upon our People at Vikiribandy. The mere Title of Ally to Mahomed Ally Cawn has been held a Sufficient Plea for you to Affront and despise the Flag of my Sovereign, wherever you have found it plac'd I doubt whether in Europe your Superiours of every Kind, can approve so notorious a Contempt for a Monarch so powerfull & Respectable. The Future will convince you, that he is not to be insulted unreveng'd and that you have gone without the Bounds prescrib'd to Subjects like us.

I have already told you & often repeated that I would deliver up the Troops I stopp'd, as soon as you should Restore ours, and for the rest that I would consent to every thing that might restore Tranquility to this Province provided the Proposals Mahomed Ally Cawn should make were reasonable. I am always in the same Sentiments; It lies only with him to make use of them, but he seems to me not to be going the right way. I have the Hon.r to be Hoñble Sir Your most Obed.t hble Servant Dupleix.

Pondicherry 4.th October 1752.

I have receiv'd, La Volonté, your Letter with the Paper sign'd by the English. You will tell Moden Saib that this Paper is Sufficient & that in the Name of the Nabob he may give the two Officers leave to go to Madrass, you will also tell him to furnish them with Conveyances, either Dooleys or others. I am &c.a

24.th Decem.r 1751.

Dupleix.

A True Copy of the Original in my hands

Bertrand Secrety.

To Monsieur Dupleix &c.a Council

In reply to a Letter from M.r Dupleix to the Presid.t of the 4.th of October. We must observe that We can by no means adopt M.r Dupleix's measures as a Rule for our Conduct because it would expose us to the censure of breach of Honour in suffering Officers to take the Field after their Parole the Contrary and the Odium of Cruelty to Gentlemen unfortunately Prisoners by the Chance of War, These are facts by proofs undoubted clear as Light and not contriv'd to Amuse the Publick your people are the Nabob's Prisoners at the desire of your Commanding Officer sent to Fort S.t David Our same Subjects of his Brittannick Majesty piratically seized on the open Seas those truths We chearfully Submit to the Consideration of yours & our Superiours.

What M.r Dupleix mentions concerning the Officers at Conjeveram serves to Corroborate instead of diminish the truths of what we advanc'd in regard to the Cruel Treatment of those Gentlemen as 'tis trifling and will not the least attone for the long Confinement of those Officers to urge that they could not have been admitted to Parole till Chundah Sahibs Consent was procur'd, tis needless to say Chundah Sahib was a Shadow and that M.r Dupleix assumed the Government from Cape Commirine to the River Kistna besides, the Act of the Commanding Officer

in the Field is always judged the act of his Prince, how many Officers have been admitted to Parole immediately on our applying to Mahomed Ally's Commanding Officer in their Behalf but such Conduct has not been observ'd towards us, besides Compare the time these Officers were Prisoners it is so considerable that Chundah Sahib might have been often consulted, what force would M.r Dupleix gather from this Parole he mentions, when they were actually confined after 'twas granted instead of the Suggestion he makes use of. If they thought proper to Stay at Conjeveram while your Troops invested it it was as I [*sic*] before that the Pagoda would be taken by your people as it actually was, wont all impartial persons think that M.r Dupleix never intended giving his Parole till he found that the Place must inevitably be taken the Commanding Officer declar'd that he acted by M.r Dupleix's orders.

Faith Gentlemen will all have its true weight, 'tis sufficient then for to tell you that the Parole given to Mahomed Ally has been infring'd there is proof of it.

In regard to the Colours of his most Christian Majesty We have always and ever shall pay the most perfect regard the respect We have for your Monarch and the obedience We owe to our own obliges us to it. We have never dar'd to infringe this sacred Law thô you have Nabob Mahomed Ally was at War with Chundah Saib you Acted as Auxiliary to Chundah Sahib and We to Mahomed Ally in consequence of which such places as belong'd to the Circar have been reciprocally attack'd and defended by both Partys, Our Colours at Cumbaconnum were hawled down M.r Dupleix declar'd that our Flag at Tritchinopoly would be a sanction to the Place and when it appear'd at Arcot a Fort taken from Chundah Sahib a Battery with French Colours flying was rais'd against it though none but English in the Place two Breaches made & the Fort Storm'd, what respect was here shew'd his Brittannick Majesty; but from the Loyalty & Bravery of his Subjects by which the Enemy were forc'd to raise the Siege & make a precipitate Retreat with Loss of Cannon and Baggage our Houses at the Mount Plunder'd; This Conduct of M.r Dupleix's permit us Gentlemen to use M.r Dupleix's Expression, (I am always in the same Sentiments) perswades us that if he was not convinced that Trivady &c.a places belong'd to the Circar as well as Arcot Tritchinopoly the Mount &c.a he would never have authoris'd his People to act as they did but what shall we say in regard to our Factory's at Metchlepatam Diu Island and the Subjects of his most Brittannick Majesty pyrattically seiz'd at Sea and now Prisoners under the Flag of his most Christian Majesty at Pondicherry Tis not our Intention to aggravate the Deference and Duty We owe yours & our Superiours are so Strongly imprinted on us that, We protest against you and your Council jointly and Seperately for these Acts of hostility charging you with the Consequences and leaving to our Respective Powers to determine an Affair of so nice a Nature.

We could wish what M.r Dupleix advances of his readiness and intentions for Peace may prove so, this We are certain of, that Mahomed Allee sent his Vackeel to M.r Dupleix with offers of peace and on Terms greatly advantageous to your Company which was answer'd by a very Laconick Speech that he would not treat till the Prisoners were deliver'd up, We are well inform'd Mahomed Allee is now ready to pursue all reasonable Measures for Establishing it & our study is to promote it, We are uncertain whether the addresses made you on several Occasions have been shewd you doubtfull if they may be communicated to your Superiours, and not from You convinc'd of M.r Dupleix's abstracted power to act, We have therefore requested our Consituents [*sic*] that they may be transmitted to your Superiours We are with perfect Consideration Honble Sir & Sirs Your most Ob.edt. humble Servants THO. SAUNDERS—CHAS. BODDAM—HENRY POWNEY—ALEXR. WYNCH—JOHN SMITH.

Fort St. George 16th. Octobr. 1759.

P.S. . . . . . . Inclose'd We send you the Copy of Mr. Revells Deposition.

The Deposition of Lieutenant Robert Revell, belonging to the Honble English Companys Artillery.

That on his return from Arcot some time in November last with Ensign Glass, and about Eighteen Sick People more; Escorted by a few Sepoys and Polligars; He was attack'd by one who call'd himself La Volontiè a Serjeant in the French Service, with about forty Europeans, Topasses, and Coffreys, and a large Body of Sepoys, Seven or Eight Miles West of Conjeveram in the Fort S^t^. George Road, and was made Prisoner with M^r^. Glass and a few of the Sick that Escaped being butcher'd by them, I can call it no other, as there was not a Man Capable of making any resistance amongst them, on Account of Sickness and having no Arms.

They stript M^r^. Glass naked, (notwithstanding his Indisposition was so great that he could not Walk without being supported by two Persons,) & plunder'd us of every thing, La Volontiés Barbarity was insatiable, for tho he receiv'd the two Serjeants (who belong'd to the Escort of Sepoys) as Prisoners on their laying down their Arms, He suffered his People to cut them with their swords, La Volontié himself cut one of them desperately, thô the poor Fellow was miserably Wounded before this was done close by my side, and I, all the time telling La Volontié of the Inhumanity he was guilty of, in using his Prisoners in that manner from whom he could have nothing to fear.

That La Volontie put Mr Glass and the Deponent in the Deponents Pallenquin and Carried them to Conjeveram and there put them into a little dirty hole where they used to Cook and I suppose so mortify us the more brought the remains of our poor Sick People into the same place, most of whom were cut, I desir'd La Volontié to remove us to some other place and get the People's Wounds dress'd he told me there was no Doctor there I prevaild upon him to get them wash'd with Arrack, & bound up He remov'd Mr Glass & Me to his own Apartment and in a Day or two into a Small Pagoda in which the Heat was almost insufferable, here We should have been greatly distress'd had not Moden Saib been good enough to provide us with Cotts and Beds.

La Volontié appear'd to be Jealous of the little kindness these people seem'd willing to shew us, and deny'd their being admitted without his presence or but seldom In about a Fortnight a Wound I had in my thigh heal'd up surprisingly without any Assistance for there was none there; my Case would have been miserable if it had not providentially taken this Turn. The Latter part of our Imprisonment I got leave to walk (but was confin'd to about 30 Yards within the second Wall of the Place) after having represented to La Volontié that without the benefit of the Air, & what little Exercise I was capable of making use of it would be impossible for me to live.

When the place was attack'd La Volontiè one Morning brought a Guard of Topasses and took the Deponent and Mr Glass from the Sepoys their former Guard, & when the Deponent ask'd what the [*sic*] were going to do within them La Volontiè answer'd him to hang them, and behav'd in a most insolent manner, when we came to that part of the Wall where the Breach was, and was then Battering from without by one or two Eighteen Pounders, La Volontié order'd the Deponent to mount it, and to enforce his orders, himself, with part of his Topasses presented their Pieces with fix'd Bayonets at the Deponent, who mounted in the best manner his lameness would let him, in hopes of gaining the Summit and Endeavouring his Escape by jumping down on the outside, But one Sed Hussa, I think was his name, order'd me down again and took me & Mr Glass to Moden Saib & some more of their head Men, who receiv'd us with great Civility. There was great disputes between La Volontié and these people the purport of which could not understand only I observ'd that La Volontié put himself into great Passions; at last Moden Saib desired that I would write a Letter to the people without to withdraw their forces I told Him the insignificancy of our Writing and that it would be of no Consequence But finding that La Volontié after going these unwarrantable lengths was a Fellow capable of doing any thing and willing to secure Moden Saib & some others in whom I found We had some Interest; which We might lose by refusing, and the same Time give La Volontié a pretext to use us as he thought proper which Moden Saib and the rest did not seem inclin'd

to, and was evident from their Ordering me down from the Breach and the Civilitys that we receiv'd at times from them ; The purport of the Letter we sent was dictated by La Volontié (Viz^t^.) "That unless the Forces without from the Place they would immediately hang Mr Glass & the Deponent," But this Letter (which I found after was only taken, to please La Volontié whose politicks produc'd this Scheme) was never sent and was shewn to me the night they quitted Conjeveram, by an assurd Friend who seeing that La Volontiés usage gave us uneasiness especially M^r^. Glass who was at times extreemly Ill, gave us to understand that he would suffer Death before any harm should come to us, He was a Man of so much Consequence that we reposed all our hopes in his Integrity.

The Deponent also declares that he and M^r^. Glass gave their Paroles sign'd to La Volontié which La Volontié brought them ready wrote in English, That the Deponent immediately demanded his Liberty but was told he must have Patience, this was to the best of the Deponents remembrance two Days before the place was attack'd.

La Volontié frequently sent them Victuals from his Table after having din'd of it himself. He also refus'd the use of Pen, Ink, & Paper, or any Means of sending for a supply of Cloaths or any Necessarys of which M^r^. Glass, & the Deponent were in great want having been as is observ'd before stript of every thing, and were sometimes 6 or 7 Days before they could get clean Shirts &c^a^. After the place was attack'd finding they could not keep it or some other Motive La Volontié and his People abandon'd it by Night, first having taken care to secure the Deponent & M^r^. Glass by fastning the Door of the Place in which they lay on the outside and then leaving them.

The Deponent surpriz'd at the uncommon, and unwarrantable treatment he met with, frequently ask'd La Volontié his Authority for it, and from whence it proceeded ; on these Occasions, La Volontié gave him to understand that he acted only agreeable to the orders he receiv'd from M^r^. Dupleix to the truth of which I affirm, and do Solemnly Swear to the above Contents as Witness my hand in Fort S^t^. David this 19th Day of July 1752.

ROBERT REVELL.

This Deposition taken & Sworn to before me this 19th Day of July 1752.

CHA^S^ BODDAM.
Justice of Peace.

TO THE HONBLE M^R^. DUPLEIX GOV^R^. & THE GENTL^N^.
OF THE SUPERIOUR COUNCIL OF PONDICHERRY.

HONBLE SIR & SIRS,

Inclos'd is extract of a Letter which Sufficiently convinces us of the Disregard of his Brittannick Majesty's Flag, and for which We do in his Name protest against you and every one of you as Responsible for the Consequences. We have the Honour to be very perfectly Honble Sir [*sic*] & Sir^s^ Your most Obedient humble Servants THO^S^ SAUNDERS—CHA^S^. BODDAM—HENRY POWNEY—ALEX^R^. WYNCH—JOHN SMITH.

Fort S^t^. George
4th Decem^r^. 1752.

DEPOSITIONS & DECLARATIONS RELATING TO TRANSACTIONS WITH THE FRENCH.

No. 1.

The Deposition of William Leemin, Serjeant.

I, William Leemin, depose on Oath that I was order'd by Captn. Kilpatrick to command a Party of Seapoys & join Serjeant Crighton who had a Party of Seapoys with him & was sent to Escort some Sick & wounded from Arcot six Miles clear from Conjeveram I join'd Serjeant Creig[h]ton about a Mile short of

Conjeveram and march'd on as one Command, when we had passed Conjeveram about a Mile was attack'd by a Partie of French Seapoys, Topasses & some French Europeans with a Field Piece all commanded by a French Serjeant as his Party was much Superior to ours we was oblig'd to Retreat & fire for the space of two Miles, the Enemy then came pretty near us, the fire then being very brisk the Seapoys deserted us. I was then oblig'd to Surrender myself a Prisoner and deliverd up my Arms to the french Serjeant, who afterwards wounded me in three places, hand, Arm, & Thigh, Lieutenant Revell who was one of the Wounded from Arcot, was Setting under the Bambo of his Pallanquin the said Serjeant made several Cutts at him but the Bambo of the Pallanquin kept it off. Ensign Glass was Stripp'd naked by his People for one of the Seapoys wore his Coat that guarded me to Pondicherry. In the way to Pondicherry one of the sick died of a Wound he receiv'd by one of the People under the Command of the said Serjeant, dated in Fort S^{t}. David this 11th day of Decr. 1751.

WILLIAM LEEMIN.

Sworn to before me

HENRY POWNEY.

No. 2.

The Deposition of James Crighton Serjeant.

I, James Crighton depose on Oath that I was orderd by Captn. Kilpatrick to Command a Party of Seapoys which was to Escort some Sick & Wounded from Arcot Six Miles clear of Conjeveram and after having pass'd Conjeveram about a Mile was attack'd by a Party of French Seapoys, Topasses, and some french Europeans with a field Piece all commanded by a french Serjeant, as his Party was much Superiour to mine oblig'd me to retreat & fire, for the Space of two Miles, then the fire begun to be very brisk, as they were very near us, the Seapoys under my Command fled & left the Sick & Wounded to the Mercy of the Enemy, I was then oblig'd to Surrender, after delivering my Arms was barbarously treated by the french Serjeant who wounded me twice in the head with a Sword and permitted a Seapoy to cut me on the right hand, & at the same time saw one of the Sick come out of a Dooley & was shot dead by one of his People, and Ensign Glass stripp'd Naked, Lieutenant Revell who was Wounded at Arcot was Setting under the Bambo of his Pallanquin, the said Serjeant made several Cutts at him but the Bambo of his Pallanquin kept it off, I was afterwards carried Prisoner to Conjevaram & from thence sent to Pondicherry, dated in Fort S^{t}. David this 11th day of Decr. 1751.

JAMES CRIGHTON'S Mark.

Sworn to before me

HENRY POWNEY.

No. 3.

TO THE HON^{BLE} THOMAS SAUNDERS ESQ^{R}.

Honble Sir

You have been so kind as to communicate to me a Paragraph of M^{r}. Dupleix's Letter, wherein I am accus'd of Selling several Colours for large Sums of Money. Its certain when I went to Tanjore I not only carried with me but made Several Setts of them some of which in Consequence of the Orders given me by you Sir, and Directions I receivd from the King of Tanjore, were deliver'd to his Officers to be hoisted where the Service requir'd but for which I most solemnly declare I never receiv'd any Pecuniary Gratification therefore hoping you will be persuaded it is a very Base and false Aspertion and that I should disdain to be guilty of an

Action so Unbecoming the Character of an Officer, I take the Liberty to Subscribe myself most Respectfully Honble Sir Your most Obedient humble Servant

EDMUND PASCAL.

Fort St. David
9th February 1752.

No. [4].

Lieutenant John Demare deposes that on the 14th Day of November being on an Advanc'd Post, near Tritchinopoly, about 3 O'Clock in the Morning he was attack'd by a Party of French, and being oblig'd to retreat, after some firing, was taken Prisoner with his Drummer by them, that after he had Surrender'd four french Men pushd at him with their Bayonetts fix'd on their Musketts, that one of the French Men swore several Oaths he would kill an Englishman, and went up to his Drummer who stood behind him, push'd his Bayonet through his Body and fired his Piece at the same time, by which he instantly died.

The Officer who commanded one of the Platoons of the French, saw all that is abovemention'd, and the Deponent Complaining to the french Officers of this Inhuman Outrage, receiv'd no other Satisfaction, than saying they could not tell who the Man was, but the Deponent Says they took no pains to make Enquiry after him as he could discover.

Sworn before me this 23rd Day of June 1752.
CHs. BOURCHIER, Secry. JOHN DEMARE.

No. 5

The Deposition of James Hodson late a Soldier in the Honble East India Company's Service, but since discharg'd, says that he belong'd to the Ship Warwick in China where he left her and came to this Coast in February last in a Portugueze Ship call'd the St. Louis from Macao, That the said Ship St. Louis touching at Pondicherry He quitted her & continued there Some time in Expectation of the Arrival of some Country Vessell in which he might take Service but being disappointed therein he desir'd Permission of Major Bury the Commandant of Pondicherry to go to St. David which he was deny'd and after waiting about a Week made a second Application and was again refus'd; When having nothing left to subsist on, he was necessitated to request of the said Major Bury to admit him into their Service as a Soldier and was accordingly entertain'd and sent out on Detachment to Volconda where he was Taken Prisoner under Monsr. D'auteuil's Command to the Truth of which the said Deponent hath made Oath, Before Me Chas. Bourchier Secretary to the Honble President and Council In Fort St. George this 14th day of July 1752.

JAMES HODSON.

CHs. BOURCHIER
Secry.

No. 6.

The Deposition of James Burrell says that he left the Warwick Indiaman in December 1751 & went on board a Ship called St. Louis Juan belonging to Macao in which he saild to ye. Coast of Coromandel and anchor'd at Pondicherry where they deliver'd part of their Cargo.

This Deponent says he was ashore fifteen Days which was the whole time of the said Ships Stay there & said he was invited by some Gentleman whose Name he does not know to enter into the french Service as a Soldier but refus'd to do it & says he had free Liberty to walk any where within the Gates but was refus'd to go out at any but the sea Gate being told he should not leave the Place unless in the Ship he came in but says James Hudson on [e] of his Companions enterd

voluntarily into the french Service & further says that he saild to Madrass in the aforesaid Ship & enter'd on Board his Majestys Sloop Swallow.

RICH^D. BURRELL.

Sign'd on board his Majesty's Sloop
Swallow 15th. July 1752, in the presence of us
JOHN KESTELL Lieutenant.
P. LIEGE Master.
JN^o. BARNES Surgeon.

No. 7.

The Deposition of William Clark says he left the Warwick Indiaman in December 1751, & went on board a Ship call'd the S^t. Louis Juan Fernander Commander belonging to Macao in which he sail'd to the Coast of Coromandel & Anchor'd at Pondicherry where they deliver'd part of their Cargo.

This Deponent says he was ashore fifteen Days, which was the whole time the Ship staid there & that during his Stay he heard by some Englishmen in the french Service that the Commandant said he knew how they came there & would take care how they got away but says he never was Sollicited to enter into their Service or met with any Violence or restraint but says, James Hudson one of his Companions enter'd Voluntarily into the french Service and further says that he came to Madrass in the aforesaid Ship & enter'd on Board his Majesty's Sloop Swallow.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Sign'd on Board his Majesty's Sloop Swallow 15.th July 1752, in the presence of us

JOHN KESTELL Lieutenant.
P. LIEGE Master.
JN^o. BARNES Surgeon.

No. 8.

The Deposition of John Green says he left the Warwick Indiaman in December 1751 & went on Board Ship called the S^t. Louis Juan Fernander Comander belonging to Macao in which he saild to the Coast of Coromandel and Anchor'd at Pondicherry where they deliver'd part of their Cargo.

This Deponent says he was ashore fifteen days which was the whole time the Ship staid there and that during his Stay he heard by some Englishmen in ye french Service that the Commandant said he knew how they came there & would take care how they got away but says he never was Sollicited to enter into their Service or met with any Violence or restraint but says James Hudson one of his Companions enter'd Voluntarily into the french Service & further Says that he came away in the aforesaid Ship to Madrass & enter'd on board His Majestys Sloop Swallow

JOHN GREEN.

Sign'd on Board his Majesty's Sloop Swallow 15 July 1752 in the presence of us

JOHN KESTELL Lieutenant.
P. LIEGE Master.
JN^o. BARNES Surgeon.

No. 9.

1752 Augt the 12th.

Translate of Depositions of Chettumbrum Chitty Agent of Nagore Andeveerago Chitty & Anenta Kistna Chitty Grandson of Nellawanda Chitty of Cuddalore.

We have freighted One of the Boats of Carrutta Veirevan Chitty Merch.^t of Nagore for to bring us Goods from Madrass under the Charge of Periatomby

Tondell, who Sail'd from Madrass for this Port, & it happen'd A long Boat came up to him from the French Ships at Pondicherry with 10 or 15 Soldiers in it, they bid the Tondell Stop the Boat; in taking down the Sails, The Tondell ask'd them the Reasons of the Detention, upon which the Soldiers threatned to fire at him which made him to lower down the Sails whereupon four of the Soldiers went on board the Boat with drawn Swords in their Hands, Search'd the Boat & Cutt the Bales of Broad Cloth, Tarmerick China Root &c^{a}. Goods & enquird the Tondell to what place he was to Carry the Goods, The Tondell answer'd it was for Cuddalore, upon which the Soldiers permitted him to pass, not far from them, the Tondell met a Cattemeran Man, who likewise went on board the Boat & after Searching all over the Boat he retir'd, The Tondell saild from thence, arriv'd at Cuddalore, deliver'd the said Goods to us & gave us an Account of the above Relation

Sign'd by
CHETTUMBRUM CHITTY
ANENTA KISTNA CHITTY

The above We attest to be freely & Voluntarily Declar'd by Tondell Periatomby before us

NAGORE KISTNIA
NEELADRY, Sea Custom.^{rs}
Conicoply

Copy of a Letter from the Commandant of Covelon to Captn Browne.

No. 10.

To the Captain of the Ship.

Be pleas'd to let me know from whence the Ship is come that has anchor'd in this Road with English Colours and where she is going; You cannot be ignorant that you ought to Salute the Colours of my Master, which you see hoisted here, I shall wait peaceably for the receipt of your Answer judging You to be a Merchant Ship, and that your Guns serve You as Ballast. I have the Honour to be Sir Your most humble Servant Sign'd (HOYT).

At the Fort of Covelon the 25.th August 1752. N.S.

No. 10.

Captain Browne's Answer.

To M^{R}. HOYT AT COBLON.
Sir,

I receiv'd your Letter and am greatly Surpriz'd at the Contents. I have Guns for other uses than Ballast and you may sit down tranquil or otherwise as you may think necessary.

In answer to that part of your Letter desiring to know from whence this Ship came I am to acquaint you We came from the Eastward to Fort S^{t}. George and are now bound to the Southward. I have the Honour to be Sir Your most humble Servant Sign'd Thos BROWNE

14th August 1752.

No. 11.

February the 2^{d} 1752, about 11 o'Clock in the forenoon came Chaundasaeb's Son with a French Officer named Dumeli, but as I never knew him I dont know whether it is so; who [*sic*] swore to me upon Oath, not to molest me, and sent me away to the Cavalry, then they begun to Plunder me of every thing in the house, Money, Jewells, Plate and Cloaths, and left all naked; and they serv'd those the same that came to the Assistance of my House; to which I have not to enlarge at present, being very much troubled.

FELLICIO DOS SANTOS.

The Declaration of Captain Robert Clive Viz^t^.

That last August being order'd with a Party of English Troops only, to take the Route of Arcot, on his Arrival at Conjeveram He receiv'd intelligence that a Party of Chunda's Horse and Seapoys were assembled together to oppose him, But upon his nearer approach they abandon'd the Place, and on the first of September He took Possession of Arcot Fort without the least Opposition That on the 23^d^. of the same Month a Strong Detachment from Chunda's Army before Tritchenopoly took possession of the Town and the Nabobs Palace in the Night time, and on the 24th a Sally was made to dislodge them, when to his great Surprise he found himself and Party oppos'd not only by Moors but the French which they continued to do the whole time the Place was beseiged, and they only (the French) made Batteries against, Cannonaded and bombarded it, and at last made two very Considerable Breaches in the Walls. That a large White Flag was hoisted upon one of their Batteries and it was a constant Custom with them (the French) in the Night time to insult his People, upbraid them with their want of Provisions, and threaten them at the same time, to give them no Quarter if they did not Surrender the Place. That for some Days before an Attack was made upon the Breaches, although the English Colours were hoisted upon the Fort, not the least regard was paid to them but on the Contrary several Cannon Shot fired thro' them from one of the French Batteries. To the truth of which Captn. Clive has made Oath in Fort S^t^. George this 1st day of Septem^r^. 1752, and likewise sign'd his Name in the presence of Charles Bourchier Secretary whose Name is also Subscrib'd as a Witness thereof.

ROBERT CLIVE.

CHA^S^. BOURCHIER, Secry.

INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

No. 1.

To M^R^. DE KJEAN.

I receiv'd, my dear Nephew, your Letter of 4 o Clock. The Situation of the Enemy's Army is extreemly Troublesome for the Operations. The Ground you describe to me, where they are encamp'd belong to the English but that would be no very great obstacle, because it would be only returning their Dealings with us in coming & taking Trivedy & Villeparum, & afterwards appearing before Gingy, but this Contiguity of Limits is troublesome, because the Enemy would no doubt retire thither if they had the least Leisure. Therefore, every thing consider'd, it is proper you should keep quiet in your Camp & watch the Enemy's Motions very narrowly & defend yourself as well as possible in case you are attack'd.

Now is the Time that Alikan should go to work with the Seapoys he promis'd to bring in, On your side also, Set to Work with the French & others that design to come to us. Let me have a Review of the Seapoys, & the Horse as well as the People that are of the Corps of Voluntiers. I am &c Sign'd DUPLEIX.

The 27th August.
½ past 7.
I salute your Gentlemen

No. 2.

To M^R^. DE K JEAN, KNIGHT OF S^T^. LOUIS,
COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH ARMY ENCAMP'D
AT MARADOUR.

I have receiv'd my dear Nephew, your two Letters one of yesterday & the other by the Chubdar; I know the Situation you are in, It is unhappy you are got there. My Trouble is how to relieve you. I thought of doing it by la Touche but I dont see him arrive & I have no one here to whom I can trust the Command.

I [*Lacuna in the original*] and am endeavouring at some Method to make you easy; If the Prince would arrive, the Affair would soon be decided; A few days more Patience may put me more at ease. I am surpriz'd that as soon as you knew the Enemy were at Bahour, you did not write to the English Commander & that you have omitted it to day; Although my Letters ought to have reach'd you Yesterday before the Evening; The Enemy's Ravaging our Territories is the Consequence of your Retreat; I foresaw that, but many Reasons engag'd me to give you those Orders, which I will tell you when We see one another. Endeavour to remedy the Evil as much as possible, I sent my Chubdar that you might have examin'd the Seapoy's Complaints in his Presence, for I have some Reason to Suspect they would impose upon you in the Examination. I am very sincerely, my dear Nephew Your most Obedient Servant Dupleix.

The 30th August 1752.
at Noon.

No. 3.

Monsieur D'Kjean Commandant L'Armée francoise á Bahour.

Do you know Sir that you have puzzled me vastly, & that I hardly see how to make you a Satisfactory Answer. You want me to be Mediatrix in an Affair where it appears to me both Partys are pretty much warm'd. Tis a Husband that complains to me & sets forth a Thousand Grievances against his Wife; you can suffer it no longer, the Conjugal Authority is held in Contempt; Is all this true, yes you say, and pray Sir, if a Deaf Ear is turn'd to the Voice of an Husband, can you think that of an Aunt will be heard; Do more Justice to your very worthy Spouse, Take my Word for it, She will hearken to no body, but stop does not she see me; she observes me ready to Speak to her, I see her answer, that you are nothing but a Jealous Fellow & full of Pranks, if you are dissatisfied She has much more Room to be so, & if things go on so, she will know what Method to take, & what method ? I am silent on that Article. For my part I will not hear her, I am actually in your Interest. I pity you, but If I was to hear her, which she flatters herself may happen, with her assur'd Air & oily Tongue she would bring me over; Believe me Sir, I know her little head, Chuse the Gentlest Remedy, that will be most Efficacious; Avoid an open Rupture, that will be dangerous for you. Those that are absent generally get the worst of it & she would not fail to give it you home in Publick. To finish all these Quarrells I know but one Method; Come back quickly, the Eye of an Husband always commands Respect, Your presence will set all to Rights, I can even perceive she will not be displeas'd to see you; This is a good Omen, Take my Advice, For my own part, when I see you I shall grow bolder and will make one with all my Heart. If there needs a Reconciliation I shall have a merry making to see good Harmony restor'd in the Family & to assure you in Person of the Sentiments of Esteem & Friendship with which I am Sir Your most Obedient humble Servant Widow Paradis.

My very worthy Spouse

If I lov'd chattering as much as you do I should write to you in sharper Terms, but no, I am generous and am willing to let you repent of all your bad Actions, I am contented with giving you a Review of yourself for my Revenge. My aching head (or my Bitch's Head as you are pleas'd to call it) is in a furnace, so you need not be afraid for yours, I want Health, cool Blood & Reflection to dress it a la mode. Good Night thou Choice of unkind Husbands.

No. 4.

1st Class.

Maré, Velaire, Carten, Reti, Tanderaya.

5 good spies at 2 fans. a day Batta and now & then a few Rupees to encourage them to behave well.

2d Class.

Ponen, Nellatomby, Richen, Naraina.

4 Spies at the same Batta & five Rupees a Month, Pay. Old Ponen is to have seven Rupees a Month Pay. The five in the first Class are Company's Peons, they are not to have Spy Money.

No. 5.

Etat des Prisonniers Francois Sergent & Soldat.

Bonne Nouvelle.	Berser.	BeMier.
Rulet.	Divertissant.	LeBon.
Parizanx.	Allieux.	Radel.
Bellanger.	St. Land.	De Millez.
Cousain.	Torrell.	Gillet.
La Sainne.	Tamaranty.	Chanfour.
Sansoney.	T De Neud.	L'Archeveque.
Lalime.	La roquille.	Sanvasses.
Annakike.	Larenverle.	LaGerofle.
Poitier.	Bazelie.	La Ramle.
Banle.	La folic.	Alengonin.
Retif.	Pretaboire.	Centoy.
Allens.	Godimot.	Benard.
Delie.	Mondeu.	Maulet.
Laracque.	Bellile.	Chanfouez.
Piedferme.	Ffodel.	Calee.
Patcorse.	Barat.	Vita Maize.
Malesike.	Pattone.	Braintee.
Cu Min.	Clavier.	Faroner.
Larjnoy.	St. Marc.	Fourchaud.
Pontleveeque.	Brisetout.	Bezard.
Meslein.	Jaquinet.	Paint.
Joly Coens.	La fiolle.	Beme Garde.
Moland.	Desqinville.	Nónel.
Le Roy.	Alexandre.	Jacque.
Augez.	Ffontenoy.	Gob Mard.
Duboy.	La Joye.	Point d'honneur.
Viviere.	Chevallier.	Danville.
		Le Moinne.

Etat des Volontaire.

F qt. Dalu, De Masy, Jabie-B, La Gillotierre, La Chapelle, Calandos-B, Soulier, Desly-B, Le Dou, Bellair, Marain-B.

No. 6.

To Mr. Hoyt Commandant
at Covelon

I have receiv'd Sir your Letter of the 18th at 11 o Clock in the Morning advising me of the Receipt of the Powder & Cartridges. Let Mr. St. Germain act as he thinks proper; I can assure you 'twill not be his fault, if he does not rid you of the Enemy; He waits no doubt for the reinforcement I have sent him from hence, which will put him in a Condition to do great Matters. I think I can perceive in your Letter that you are alarm'd; at the same time I do not see that the Enemy has yet attempted any thing very Considerable. You should not be intimidated at the Enemys Menaces, but answer them in the same stile The Request you make me of some Provisions gives me Room to think your Store is not very Considerable which would be an unhappy Affair; but I hope Mr. St. Germain will set all that to Rights; You must not Scruple to give him up the Command of the place as soon as he arrives. The Ship will Sail in a few Days, therefore make yourself Easy hold out, & dont be alarm'd; A Breach is not so Easily made as you think, especially at such a Distance; Besides you have Cannon, which you

may make use of to impede the Works. You have clear Nights, therefore no Surprise nor Escalade, and you have a Ditch & the Enemy keep out of the Reach of your Cannon. It looks as if Vilam Rajah kept a bad look out, since my Letter of the 16th. reach'd you. I repeat to you do not be discourag'd, I hope soon to hear that Mr. St. Germain has done something considerable. You will receive every thing you write for by the Ship. The Morattas are coming your way; They are of our Side, I am very Sincerely Sir Your most Obedient humble Servant—Dupleix.

Pondicherry 20th Septr. 1752.

3 in the Evening.

Some Bisket, Water Brandy·
Wine & salt Meat will be sent you.

No. 7

To Mr. Bussy in France

My Dear Bussy

You must have receiv'd my Letters by the Ship Dauphin of April last, in which I gave you an Account of all my Adventures & a Detail of my Voyage from L'Orient to Pondicherry. You are by this time acquainted with the Reasons that engag'd me to it. I shall therefore hereafter entertain you only with fresh Affairs, I mean with what has happen'd since my Residence in India. I was put in Second as I told you at the Hospital of Pondicherry; Some time after I was appointed Surgeon Major of an Army we had at Arcot, commanded by Mr. Cernier, [sic] of which I will speak hereafter, I did not stay there long, for Our Army at Trichenopoly wanting a Reinforcement, ours went to join it with all the Officers, except Mr. Crenier, the Chaplain & Me, who return'd to Pondicherry; The War still continuing between Mahomed Ally & Chundasaeb, the English supporting the former & we the latter, We have always troops in the Field as well as the English, who serve as We do for their own Interest and as Auxiliary Troops; Afterwards it was my Luck to be sent Surgeon Major to the Factory of Karical, the Place of one that was sent out, and then was at Trichinopoly; Tis from hence therefore I write to you as you see, and where I receiv'd one of your Letters dated the 15th. February 1751, by which you acquaint me of La Bourdonnai's Liberty with which I am delighted, but what gives me most pleasure is to hear of the good Health of your dear Aunt, as well as of Mrs. Risevellé & Miss Morau, I am sorry yours is impair'd, but rejoic'd that it is not desperate, & that you are like to do well; I hope & wish you may obtain your desire; for hitherto I can see no other chance of our Meeting, however I will do my utmost to make up my little Fortune & come to partake of the Swing of Happiness so many People enjoy at Paris.

To return to the War we have in India; we were succesful enough in the beginning, but whether thro' the Fault of our Commanders, Want of Force, or perhaps Misfortune, We have fallen even to a Degree of not having the least resource left. Our first Shock was the Defeat of the Arcot Army commanded at that time by Mr. Very in the absence of Mr. Brenier who was come in sick from Pondichery; It was a compleat one for Mr. Very was the first to run, and cry out, Every Man for himself; All our Arms and Baggage was taken The Artillery consisted of 8 pieces of Cannon, In short every one sav'd himself with what he could pick up, for there was no time for Reflection, All Night every Man run his own Way hardly knowing where they went, and at last at the End of fifteen Days got to Pondicherry. This was the first Check we receiv'd but nothing in Comparison with those I am going to entertain you with. The Army at Trichinopoly was Commanded by Mr. Law Lasse whose little Experience in Military Affairs, tho a Brave & Worthy Man as they say, was the whole cause of our Ruin. He Surrender'd having seven hundred fighting Men & being in a Place where he could not have been taken but by Famine; to this it is he attributes his Reduction; Others say not; he surrenderd I say on the most base terms, The Arms were deliver'd up, he even consented that

all our Troops should be sent to Europe, I mean to England; Part of our Troops was carried to Trichinopoly, part to Cuddalore, and part escaped, nay even to this Day you see them drop in one after another, sometimes at Pondicherry, sometimes here; Tis a miserable Thing to see these Wretches expose themselves to a Thousand Dangers, and come into the French Settlements quite Naked. M^r^. Boilleau, the French Surgeon Major of the above Army was oblig'd to take Service with the King of Tanjour who is a neutral Party, but never fails to do us Mischief, for if any of our Prisoners escape they are forc'd to pass through his Country, and if they are seen he stops them & obliges them to enter into his Service or else sends them back to Trichinopoly; This is what oblig'd M^r^. Boyleau to Take Service there, as the surest Method of being soon free, and indeed all those that have follow'd this Method have found an Opportunity to escape.

But alas this is but a Farce; I told you there was a Number of Volunteers come from Bourbon. They are almost all dead of the Small Pox and our dear Friend Roburent has fallen among the Rest; For my own Part, was not I convinc'd I have a sincere Friend in you, I might assure you He was the only one I had, in short such a one was he, that I am inconsoleable; He was entertain'd a Second Lieutenant & could not have fail'd to have had a quick Rise, belov'd by all ye world as he was; This my dear Friend is melancholy News and almost all I have to tell you. I intend in eight or ten Days to return to Pondicherry; being appointed there again by M^r^. Boilleau; I shall finish my Letter there, I must confess a Residence at Karical is the most tiresome one I know; No Ladis [*sic*], consequently no Society; It is true M^r^. Le Riche our Commander is as Sociable & agreeable as can be, To him I shall deliver this Letter; should you have an Opportunity of seeing him I am sure you will be charm'd with his Acquaintance. Adieu till I get to Pondicherry.

At Pondicherry

I proceed, my Dear Friend, and my Arrival in this Town furnishes me with a good deal of Matter to discourse with you upon I have yet mention'd nothing of the Army of Golconda, We have a Considerable Detachment there at the Expence of Salabat Jung King of this Country; M^r^. De Bussy is General and is actually allow'd about [*Lacunâ in the original*] of Rupees all those that go there make immense Fortunes, none return without considerable Sums; M^r^. Vincent, Son to M^r^. Dupleix, is lately arriv'd with 40,000 Gold Rupees, every one of which is worth sixteen Silver, which are valued in France at 48 Pence Each; I have not reckon'd the Pagodas, Silver Rupees and Jewells, with which they are overloaded in this Country. But he had not the Happiness to enjoy his Fortune, for he died of a Dysentery some Days after his Arrival. M^r^. Kjean, Nephew to M^r^. Dupleix is also arriv'd with at least as much; so you may Judge of the Captains by the under Officers; This last indeed is one now & what is more Knight of S^t^. Louis; All the World looks towards Golconda, but that is reserv'd only for the Favorites of the Court; I am however endeavouring to get there and if I succeed, my Fortune is sure, if God gives me Health. You must not be Surpris'd that the English made such a Progress. Towards the End their Ships arriv'd, very early, & brought them People; Ours came very late; Immediately on their Arrival a Detachment was form'd to go to the Relief of Gingee, a new Town taken from the Moors which was besieged by Mahomed Ally Cawn supported by the English. M^r^. K'jean commanded, They came to Blows & so close that they were at push of Bayonet; After an Obstinate Fight, We got a compleat Victory, The English lost ninety Men and had a great many wounded & taken Prisoners; We lost but very few, perhaps to the Number of ten or twelve; It's not known how many Seapoys, Topasses & other Country People were kill'd; We lost one Officer named M^r^. Chretiens. This Victory begins to reanimate our Troops & we hope things will go better & better hereafter; I forgot to tell you that there came some more Voluntiers from the Islands, who were in this Action & behav'd to Admiration, These were Messrs. Diorè Sangrenez, Pradau Dumesnil & another Fifty more are expected every Day & I fancy one of my Brothers will be among them.

I forgot too to tell you that Nabob Chunda Saib, for whom we are making this War, was deliver'd up by M^r^. Law to his Ennemy Mahomed Ally; his Head was cut off by Manogy prime Minister to the King of Tanjour, but no doubt with the Consent of Mahomed Ally; Its not known what M^r^. Law's Policy might be to do so noble an Action which destroys his Reputation for ever. The said M^r^. Law says he was oblig'd to do it to save his People who without that could not have got the Terms they did; All this must appear absurd to you, because, tho' he was deliver'd up, The Troops are all Prisoners, and nothing worse could have happen'd to them.

The said M^r^. Law was put under arrest in the Fort & has undergone several Examinations; Some blame him, others clear him, It is determin'd that he shall go to France, so you will have an Opportunity of informing yourself.

M^r^. Brenier is now Commander at Gingee. He is married to Miss Salmiaque, Daughter of a Captain of a Company's Ship; She is a Lady worthy of such a Husband as Brenier, You know his Merit, For my part I should never be able to speak well enough of him; We have talk'd a good deal about You; He told me he would write to you but as he has a great many things to say, He does not know how to set down to it, and in the mean time sends you his Compliments; this I can assure you, that he loves you vastly, and is very desirous of seeing you, He intends to make a trip to the Islands with his Wife, but will return to India. M^r^. Very, I don't know whether you are acquainted is also married, to a Cousin German of M^rs^. Brenier. M^r^. Law has a hundred to ten the prettiest Wife in India, She is a Miss Carvalho. Let us say a little More of the War; I dont despair of seeing it quite declar'd between the French & English; M^r^. Dupleix finding the English keep our Troops in their Settlement, and ready to send them to Europe without having any Right, seiz'd a Convoy of Chelinga's which was going from Madrass to an English Settlement Cuddalore, in which were ninety Soldiers, four Officers & some Voluntiers; For this Reason the English keep upon their Guard: and as many Chelingas & Vessells as they can catch of ours, they take them. We judge the Consequences will bring in the Powers, and at length open War be declar'd.

Since we are on the Subject of War let us take Courage & never be tir'd of so noble a Discourse.

M^R^. KJEAN.

No. 8.

M^R^. VERY TO M^R^. LE BLAN

Sir

This Morning I receiv'd the Letter you took the Trouble to write me the 15th Instant. I have not yet receiv'd any certain News of what the two Ships brought. my Spies are not yet arriv'd. I am assur'd by Accounts from the Northward of Sadrass, that there were seen 5 Chelingas going towards Madrass, in which were twenty white Men & eighty Seapoys. I beg you will endeavour to inform yourself of the Truth of this Fact. As I am hard at Work here about the Carriage for the four Pounder, I think it is not necessary to wait for the Wheels M^r^. Brenier has promis'd you, so send me the Cannon as fast as you can, picking out a good Country Cart, and lashing the Gun on, very even. I fancy it will get to us safe enough, if you dont spare Cooleys, You will be so good to advise me of the Day it sets out from Covelon, that I may send a Detachment of Seapoys, to meet it half way; you may send an Escort of twelve or fifteen of your Topasses with it so far. I am dispatching some Oxon [*sic*] loaded with Paddy which I have brought here, to be deliver'd to Mr Milon. You may make use of the same Oxon to send the Ammunition for the Gun.

I hope to send you to morrow the Runt you wanted. Last Night about 9 o'Clock I sent out a Strong Detachment of Seapoys and Horse, supported by two Pieces of Cannon and the Portugueze Company, to make an Attempt upon St Thomè just before Day break. I have not yet had an[y] News of the

Success of their Operation. I have the Honour to be very Sincerely, Sir, Your most Obedient Humble Servant Very De St. Romain.

Indatour
16th Febry. 1752.

Pray send me some Rocketts.

No. 9.

Translation of Mr. Dupleix's Orders to Rango Punt to attack the English Forces Vizt.

It has been represented to me that the Cuddalore People are carrying Supplies, to Terchenepelly, Werdachelum & other Places, It is therefore my Directions that you oppose & Defeat them, Seize upon their Goods and bring them with You. This you must observe as a Strict order and proceed directly, if you neglect it you will merit my displeasure. Dated the 5th of Moon Rabealakar, In the Year of Ahemed Shaw's Reign.

Translation of Rango Punts Orders from Jan Begum alias Mrs. Dupleix.

I Yesterday sent You an Express requiring You to march with your Party without Scruple and join Monsr. Dauteuil as soon as you receiv'd his Letter to you on that Subject which I hope came to hand. I must now Advise You, that you are not to wait there for Monsr. Dauteuil's Order nor Expect a Letter from him, but on the contrary on Receipt of this not wait an Hour nor Even to drink Water but with the whole Body under your Command proceed as swift as a Bird to the Place where Mr. Dauteuil is, and join him & obey his Orders. Look upon this of as much Force as ten thousand Orders, march with your People with the utmost Expedition and Join Monsr. Dauteuil wherever you may find him, & act under his Directions with Care and Diligence, Should you meet Mr. Dauteuils Letter in the Road ordering you to return do Accordingly. Observe this as a strict Order to You.

No. 10.

Translated from the French

At Velour.

My dear Companions Prisoners, I am to acquaint you that I am a Serjeant here with a brave Commander and the Father of Legris the Soldier whom most of you know I have 40 R/ ℘r Month and every Serjeant that will Join us will have as much. Le Gou the Serjeant is esteem'd by our Commander he knows the Country he is willing you should all speak to him. I hope you will every one of you use all your Endeavours to Join us, The Soldiers have 30 R/ a Month and the Corporals 36 R/ If our old Deserters to the English will come over to our General & brave Officer, he has full Power from Mr. Dupleix and will receive them with all his Heart. I cannot express to you my dear Companions Prisoners all the Advantages We have in Velour with our Commander the Soldiers Father. Come and Join us directly and free yourselves from your present Misery. I am to all your Companions

Point d' honeur Serjeant.

At Velour

burn my Letter

My Dear Companion Belaire, I now acquaint you that I am at Velour with Mr. Le Gris a brave Officer and Father of the Soldier whom you know, There are fifty Soldiers of us with him all very well, I am a Corporal and have about 36 or 40 R/ a Month; try to come to us you and all the rest may depend on a Pardon and our Commander will receive you with all his Heart having a full Power from Mr. Dupleix, and he will make the Nabob gratify you on your Arrival & give your Wife a pair of Gold Manilla's, this is the way to make your Fortune, the Soldiers have thirty R/ a Month, and those that will come will have the same. Endeavour

to acquaint our Prisoners that we are all extreemly well here and that they Endeavour as far as possible to free themselves from their present Misery, they know the Generosity of our brave Commander. My Companions and myself embrace you heartily. I expect you with impatience and am with all possible Friendship Your Friend and Companion.

ANCENIS.

burn my Letter.

The Persons who will deliver you this Note have agreed to deliver up the Fort where you are to me, and to Arm you that you may Second them, if the thing should Succeed as I hope it will you must immediately give me notice of it, and be well on your guard with all your People. You must hoist the white Flag. You must keep this inviolably Secret. I am inform'd Mess[rs]. Laffeta & L'Etang have escaped and got safe to Gingy.

MISCELLANIES

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN M^R. DUPLEIX & THE FRENCH OFFICERS PRISONERS AND M^R. LAWRENCE AND THE SAID OFFICERS &C^A

No. 1

To the Commanding
Officer of the English Army
Sir

I hear to my great Surprise that Mahomed Ally Cawn grown hardy by the Protection you give him, takes Advantage of the Retreat you furnish him in your Limits, and under your Flag, to come & make Incursions upon the Lands of the Company of France, to plunder the Inhabitants, take away their Cattle, and commit a Thousand Horrors which would make any one blush but a Moorman, and which you know are against the Laws of War. I have the more Reason to be surpriz'd Sir at this Conduct as you cannot be ignorant with how much Moderation I acted with Regard to you and towards your People after the Affair of Vikiribandy.

In the different Marches I have made since that day, I have pass'd on the Skirts & even through your Villages, Your Flag was respected, I protected the People, and we did not leave the least Trace of Fire, After We were encamp'd at Bahour which is half a League from your Bounds, I had it in my Power to do you all possible Mischief, your Villages, your Cattle might all have been a Prey to us, All were respected and you may perhaps have heard, that it was Pain of Death for any one that should infringe the Orders I had given out in this Respect. Mine from M^r. Dupleix have always been to avoid with all possible Care to give any kind of Uneasiness to the Inhabitants of the Carnateck; to have regard to the innocent Timidity of the Poor People, the too sad Victims of Mahomed Ally Cawn; to have for the English all the Consideration I know is due to so respectable a Nation. Mr Dupleix's Conduct in this Respect through the Course of the Troubles which rend this Province, might have serv'd you for an Example and engag'd you to Curb the Rage of the Moors; I see with Pain Sir that following another System you support Mahomed Ally Cawn in his fury.

Your horse dispers'd in Platoons burns & ravages the whole Country; I am willing to believe that you cannot prevent all the mischief they dayly commit, but there is a Method of clearing yourselves in the Eyes of our Nation & of the Indians, of the Connivance the English lend to Mahomed Ally Cawn, a Man no where acknowledged, of no Spirit and no Family who Exists only by the open Protection you grant him; There is I say a Method of remedying these Evils, You have a Right to Order Mahomed Ally Cawn, he is your Creature, If he should dare to resist he is lost; Command him then Sir to order to be restor'd to our Inhabitants, their Cattle, Effects labouring Utensils in short a Thousand Things which cannot be taken from them without exposing them to die of hunger; Hinder the Moors from burning & ravaging the Company's Territories in so cruel a Manner. You cannot refuse my just demand without bringing upon yourself all the Blame, which these actions will necessarily reflect upon You; But if you fail to comply with our just desires, Be not surpris'd at the Conduct I shall

observe hereafter; I will make Reprisals every where, We shall make a great many People wretched, but I shall have this Advantage over You that having nothing to reproach myself with; I divest myself of the Character of Humanity which has always been the Basis of our Sentiments, only to repel Violence & Force by Force.

Make I beg of you Sir the most serious Reflection on what I have the Honour to tell you. I am speaking to a Man of Honour; Let us put an End to all the Horrors that encompass us, or determine upon an open War.

I take the Liberty to request Sir that you will not delay to send me an Answer, You perceive the Consequences, your Silence at this Time cannot but be look'd on as a Declaration of War on your part. I have the Honour to be with the most perfect Consideration Sir Your most Obedient Humble Servant

DE K JEAN.

No. 2.

To M^R DE K JEAN

Sir

I have receiv'd the Honour of yours wherein you Express a Surprise that the Nabob Mahomet Ali Cawn should make an Incursion into this part of his Province with the Troops serving under his Orders; if he has done you any wrong without doubt he'll make Satisfaction but surely you have no reason to complain of me who have done your Nation all the Service that lay in my Power not only in respect of those under my Command but even using my Personal Interest with the Nabob to the same end.

You tell me you have had it in your Power to distress the English but did not do it; Permit me to say Sir you acted with Reason for if I remember right it is expressly mention'd in the Law of Nations that no Subject nor even Governour can take such a Step without Positive Orders from his Sovereign and I can never believe that you or M^r. Dupleix have had any.

I'm afraid you are unacquainted with the terrible Acts of Cruelty committed in this Country during the Time your Troops assisted Chundah when you mention M^r. Dupleixs Conduct as an Example for me to follow; I could tell you of Ruin'd Towns and Villages, inhuman Murders an [*sic*] horrid Devastations and Sacriledges particularly at the Mount near Madrass possess'd by the English but tis not to you we are to make our Complaint.

I fancy you'll find you are deceived in thinking the Nabob without Troops Money or Towns so great a Prince as he possess'd of such large Dominions can't Want these things and I must tell you Sir you treat our Nation with Disrespect in calling an Ally of the English their Creature Believe me he commands here does not want for Soldiers and will be commanded by no Man.

As a Proof that I have no part in the burning of Towns or committing Acts of Cruelty I sent to day a Party to put a Stop to it and they actually Shot one Man in the Execution of their Duty besides the Nabob himself has too much Gentleness and sweetness of Temper to Countenance such a thing the Rogues of Cooleys have set fire to the Houses which his horse are Positively order'd to prevent.

Your threatning to make Reprisals on the English before they offend you seems to me very Extraordinary but I shall enter no further on this head than to say with a clear Conscience I never did nor never will infringe the Treaty subsisting between the two Nations. You call for an Open War, how dare any Subject presume to think of such a Thing without Orders from his Court? I am certain Sir Peace is desir'd and intended by both our Sovereigns, let M^r. Dupleix be Judge whether M^r. Saunders has not done every Thing on his part to restore it to this unhappy distracted Country and would to God I could have any hand in contributing to it. I have the Honour to be with all the Consideration possible &c^a.

STRINGER LAWRENCE.

No. 3.

To

MR. LAWRENCE & in his absence

TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE

ENGLISH TROOPS IN MAHOMED ALLY CAWN'S ARMY.

Sir,

They have just brought hither under a Tent, all our Wounded Soldiers that were in the Pagoda. I think 'tis to you I must address myself in the absence of the Nabob to get some Straw, that they may not be left lying on the Ground. I beg you will please to give Orders on this Subject. I cant help telling You that it is inhuman to treat our Wounded Officers & Soldiers as they are. I hope for this Piece of humanity from you Sir as it is Customary among Europeans. I am very perfectly Sir Your most Obedient Humble Servant

No Date
Rec'd. 28 August.

CAPT. PASCAUD

No. 4.

To

MR. LAWRENCE COMMANDING OFFICER

OF THE ENGLISH TROOPS IN MAHOMED

ALLY CAWN'S ARMY.

Sir,

I flatter'd Myself I might have the Honour of seeing you, to reason with you on what Methods could be taken to procure some Relief for our Wounded Officers & Soldiers, but I have found it impossible to Speak to You, although I have ask'd several Times. I am lodg'd in a Tent with all our Gentlemen just like Soldiers.

I shall be sensibly oblig'd to you, if you will please to let Mr. Demazier & Me have the Honour to wait on you I hope for this Pleasure at your Hands: and am with perfect consideration Sir Your most Obedient hble Servant

No Date
Rec'd 28 August.

PASCAUD.

No. 5.

To MR. LAWRENCE

COMMANDER OF THE ENGLISH TROOPS

IN CAMP.

Sir,

I have been writing to Mr. Dupleix in the Name of all our Gentlemen. I flatter myself you will please to get me Some Means of forwarding this Letter to him; If you choose to see it. I will send it you.

Tis a very cruel Sight for us to be along with our wounded Comrades, whose Complaints affect us continually; if they were at ease in an Hospital, Perhaps they might recover.

If you was to see them you coul'd not help being mov'd with Compassion, & would certainly procure them the Favour We beg of you. The Nabob shews us a great deal of Kindness but he can't give us quilts if he has none. Recollect I beg of you Sir the good Treatment you gave our Gentlemen at Trichinopoly; If they have acted with Ingratitude we are not the less innocent, nor your Action the less meritorious.

Why must We be punish'd for the Faults of others & you refuse us the favour of sending us on our Parole to some of your Forts. Give me leave to tell you that this is the first Time you have acted in this manner & that it will be impossible you should be found Fault with for an Action, the Contrary of which does Horror to Humanity. If Mr. Dupleix has Forts over against You, should that hinder you from following the generous Movements of your Heart, No Sir you think too well for that; and I hope for every thing from you & your Nation, which never shrinks from her noble way of thinking. I have the Honour to be with Respect Sir Your most Obedient Humble Servant

CAPT. PASCAUD

Attested to be a true Copy at Bahour Camp this 28th. August 1752.

By R. Palk.

No. 6.

To Mr. Dupleix.

Sir

There are twelve Officers of us here Prisoners to the Nabob, two Voluntiers of Honour, eight other Voluntiers, & about eighty Soldiers ; The rest must have escap'd to Pondicherry or been cut to Pieces in the Road ; Although we have as yet, Reason to be satisfied with the regard the Nabob has Shewn us as well as the Civilitys of the English Officers, However Sir it seems Mr. Lawrence would leave us to follow the Destiny of the Moors Army, on Account of your having found fault with him, for bringing our Prisoners that were taken at Trichinopoly into the English Forts I must confess that Nothing could afflict us all more, if you have not the goodness to write to the Nabob & to Mr. Lawrence to get us leave to return on Parole either to Pondicherry or Cuddalore; We have already made some Proposals to the Nabob, but he has given us no positive Answer on the Subject; It is said he has sent Ambassadors to You, perhaps he waits for your Answer to determine on our Fate. For God's Sake Sir do not abandon us, We beg you will get us sent back, I cannot imagine any thing more melancholy than for us to be transported into some distant Forts, where We can receive no news from you. This is too just a request for you to refuse us, We hope for every thing from your generous & humane Sentiments, & flatter ourselves we shall Shortly feel the good Effects.

We are very uneasy about Mr. De K'Jean's Condition, we are much afraid for his Life for he appear'd to us to be sadly wounded, as well as our poor Gentlemen that are here.

Mr. K'raval has his left Arm cut off, and a deep Cut with a Sword upon the Scull; The Chevalr. de Martanet has his Nose & Face cut clean away & is in a frightfull Condition Poor Dela Martiniere has a Musket Ball which went through his head & fractur'd his Jaw bone, he can hardly Speak, Mr. De Bourville has Musket Ball through his Neck & another in his Knee, Mr. Duponeet has his head almost Cut off & another Cut upon the Nose. Mr. Demontbelle has a Cut with a Sword upon the Head, Mr. Lementier two Wounds with a Lance, Mr. Astruc a slight Cut with a Sword upon the Neck & a Musket Ball in his Leg which will not be dangerous. Mr. Duval a Musket Ball through his Arm & a blow with a Sword upon the Hand which has Cut one of his Fingers clean off & wounded another. There are left of us unhurt, only Mr. De Marier La Faeta, Papillan, Sionville & I. We owe our Lives to the English who behav'd with a great deal of Compassion. We know not what is become of our other Comrades, we are very uneasy upon their Account.

We flatter ourselves Sir that you will not leave us without the Satisfaction of hearing your News & Mr. Dauteuil's The Nabob who had the goodness to come and see us yesterday ask'd us if we had heard any thing about your [*sic*] or him, appearing uneasy about his Wounds.

Notwithstanding all the Care that can be taken of our Sick here, they can never recover as they would in a good Hospital as they are laid upon the bare Ground, the Officer's under a Tent with us, & the Soldiers under another ; The Sight of these Poor wounded Gentlemen, who are always before us, their Cries & Groans, move us vastly & make us suffer cruelly, If you will be pleas'd therefore Sir to ask the Nabob to send us on our Parole of Honour to Pondicherry or Cuddalore we shall be under the greatest Obligation to You; We doubt not he will grant you the Favour we have the Honour to ask of you so pressingly, and that you will believe that I am as well as all our Gentlemen, with the most profound Respect, Sir Your most Obedient Humble Servant

Our Gent & I, assure
Mrs. Dupleix of our
most profound Respects.

Pascaud.

I am very uneasy about Mr. De la Baume who I am told am [*sic*] cut in pieces ; I believe is cut in pieces ; I believe very few officers can have escape'd as We were all in the Rear of the unfortunate Soldiers who broke their Ranks and

abandon'd us, notwithstanding the utmost Care of all the Officers we never could rally them which occasion'd a great Slaughter, the Ennemies Horse breaking in upon us. You cannot be ignorant Sir that all our Cloaths are taken as well as our Money; The Nabob has made us an Offer of them, but We have yet receiv'd none, probably because the Cloaths are not yet come; We beg you will send us some.

Attested to be a true Copy by
ROBT. PALK,
JAM : REPINGTON.

No. 7.

To MR. LAWRENCE.

Sir

The Polite Manner in which you treated me on my Departure from Trichinopoly makes me hope that you will please to continue your Kindness to me, in the Person of my Brother, who they assure me was made Prisoner in the last Action.

As I am not yet sure of the Fate of this dear Brother, I take the Liberty to address myself to you, to have some certain News, flattering myself that though I have not the Honour to be known to you, You will be so kind to inform me of his Lot, and if he is only a Prisoner, as they endeavour to perswade me, I beg Sir on my Account that you will have some regard for him & advance him what he may want, begging you will be assur'd of my Readiness to remit you whatever you may disburse & to shew you how much Gratitude I shall bear you. I have the Honour to be respectfully Sir Your most Obedient humble Servant

Pondicherry ASTRUC.
8th Septr. 1752.

No. 8.

To MR. LAWRENCE.

Sir

Though I have not the Honour to be known to you; I durst [fl]atter myself that you will be pleas'd to give Leave to forward the inclos'd which is under a Flying Seal to Mr. Maziere, Officer of Artillery, who I fancy is Prisoner with You. I should think myself extreemly happy, could you give yourself the Trouble to acquaint me of his Fate, about which I am very uneasy. I have the Honour to be with Respect Sir Your most Obedient humble Servant

Pondicherry HIBAULT.
8th Sept. 1752.

No. 9.

To MR. PASCAUD.

I have receiv'd your Letter Sir which deliver'd me from the Uneasiness I was in about You and the other Gentlemen of whom you give me News. I have apply'd according to your Desire to Mahomed Ally Cawn & Mr. Lawrence. I am well perswaded they will be willing to hearken to the Offers I have made them as well with Regard to You Sir as your Gentlemen & our Soldiers, for whom I beg you will intercede as long as you Stay with them. Herewith are 300 Pagodas which the Bearers will deliver you as well to pay the Charge of carrying the Wounded as to give a little Gratification to the other Soldiers, in hopes they will consent to let you & them go back. I am getting all the Pallanquins & Doolies possible; K'jean is between Life & Death however there are better Hopes of him to day than yesterday, All the Rest of the Officers enjoy good Health. I beg you will Salute yours and believe me very Sincerely, Sir Your most Obedient Humble. Servt.

8th Septr. 1752. DUPLEIX.

From M^{rs}. Dupleix's Letter to the Nabob.

" 'You and I great Friends, my Officers great Gentlemen; send the Prisoners, " tis always Customary.

No. 10.

To M^{R}. Pascaud.

I receiv'd Sir at eight of Clock in the Evening your Letter of the 11th. of this day; For the Relief of you & your Gentlemen with the wounded & other Prisoners, I am writing to Mahomed Ally Cawn & proposing to him to put you all in Trivedy Pagoda; That I will take care to have you furnish'd with every Thing necessary, that I give him my Parole of Honour that as long as you are in the Pagoda, our Troops shall not come near it; and that I will hold the Place as Sacred as the Palace of our Kings; That after receiving the Parole he may require of you & the other Gentlemen, he should tell the Commandant, whether English or Moors to give you the Liberty usually allow'd to Officers. Should he refuse my Proposal, you are then at Liberty to do what you may think most proper. I send back Doast Mahomed with the Present & my Letter to Mahomed Ally Cawn, in order that before he pleases to read my Letter, He may explain my Demand, which must be the more agreeable to him, because I take upon me the Expences & he is secur'd in the Possession of this Place as long as there are french Prisoners in it. I sent you some Wine this Morning, I hope it has reach'd You. K'Jean is not yet out of Danger, He is seiz'd with a Flux which makes us afraid for him. I salute your Gentlemen, I beg they will have Patience. If they would deliver me the wounded on my Parole to send them back to Trivady after their Cure; it would be a real Satisfaction to me. I am very perfectly Sir Your most Obedient Humble Servant Dupleix.

Pondicherry 12th Septr. 1753 [*sic*].

No. 11.

To M^{R}. Lawrence Commander of the English Troops in Mahomed Ally Cawn's Army.

Sir

The Grievous Situation we are in Our Wounded expos'd to the Injuries of the Weather in Tents without Walls, obliges us to make You a Summons in the Name of the King our Master, which I have the Honour to send you; I flatter myself that you will not refuse our Sollicitations to put the Subjects of the King into some Place where they may receive the Relief so necessary for them, especially as the Rain to which they are expos'd has brought on a Gangrene in their Wounds. After this you will act as you think proper. I have the Honour to be Sir Your most Obedient humble Servt.

Bahour Camp 14th Septr. 1754 [*sic*]. Pascaud.

We the underwritten Captain & Officers of his Majesty the King of France in the Troops of the India Company, being made Prisoners by the English Troops in conjunction with Mahomed Ally Cawn's Army in the Affair which happen'd [near] Bahour the Sixth of September on [e] Thousand seven [hundred] & fifty two, & conducted by the English Soldiers to M^{r}. Lawrence Commander of the said Troops, He told us we were Prisoners to Mahomet Ally Cawn & caus'd us to be carried to him, after which the Nabob sent us back under Arrest into a Tent to the Number of fourteen Officers, nine of which are very dangerously wounded with several Shot, and Cuts with Swords; the Deplorable Condition in which our Wounded Officers have been for seven days past, as well as our Soldiers to the Number of about fifty, the Loss of whom is inevitable in the Opinion even of the Surgeon Major, whom we have caus'd to come from Pondicherry to look after them, in case they persist in leaving them under Tents lying upon a little Straw & expos'd during the Day to all the Heat of the Sun, and the Injuries of the Weather; We have made several Representations to Mr. Lawrence on this

Subject to get them remov'd, and carried into the Hospitals of Cuddalore & Fort S^{t}. David which are the English Forts nearest to the Army But M^{r}. Lawrence has always remain'd in profound Silence, & contented himself with causing us to be told that he was but an Ally to the Nabob to whom only application must be made on the Subject of the Wounded and other Prisoners ; and upon M^{r}. Lawrence's Refusal to accede to our just Demands we made the same Proposals to Nabob Mahomed Ally Cawn who led by the Tract of M^{r}. Lawrence Commander of the Army refus'd us in the same manner. Such a Conduct is quite out of Rule, against the Laws of War, the Right of Nations & against humanity. It is a Standing Rule that the Conqueror after a Battele [*sic*] is under a direct Obligation, immediately to cause the Wounded to be taken up indifferently on both Sides all that are to be found on the Field of Battle, in order to have them remov'd to the neighbouring Hospitals the same Day if possible, but the next at farthest; This is what M^{r}. Lawrence has not yet done, nor would even engage the Nabob to do it ; whatever Sollicitations we have made to one & the other on this Subject.

And upon the Notice sent us by the Nabob to hold ourselves in Readiness on the first Motion of his Army, to follow him, Wounded Men & others ; which instantly put us out of doubt that he had come to a Resolution to have us conducted into some of the most distant Moors Forts, which must undoubtedly cause the total Ruin & Loss of all the Wounded Officers as well as our Soldiers who are in the same Situation and cannot by any means support a daily Removal which may be of long Duration, For this Reason We have resolv'd in a Body & with one unanimous Voice, by these Presents on the part of the King of France our Master to Summon M^{r}. Lawrence, who calls himself & his Troops Allies to Mahomed Ally Cawn, to see that we are remov'd Officers Wounded & not wounded, and all our Soldiers in general into the Forts of Cuddalore and S^{t}. David where we will make ourselves Prisoners to whomsoever it may belong Wherefore We claim to this End the English Flag, under the Protection of which We mean to put ourselves, and in case of a Refusal on the part of M$_{r}$. Lawrence, We by these Presents protest against him, which we shall produce in Time & Place not only at the Court of France, but also at that of his Majesty the King of England to make him answer for the melancholly Accidents with which we are threatned, & for which we make him answerable in his own & private Name. Done at the Camp at Bahour this 14 Septr. 1752. Sign'd Pascaud Capt., De Maziere Com. d'Arti— De la feta—Sionville—Le Chevalier de Martine—Pouce—Montbel—le Mintier —Bourville ;—Papillant,—Duval Astruc cadet.

We certify this to be a true Copy.

Robt. Palk—Jam : Repington.

No. 12.

To the French Officers
Prisoners to the Nabob.

Gentlemen

I was not a little Surpriz'd to receive a Letter this morning on my March inclosing a Summons in the Name of the King your Master & demanding that I would take You out of the Hands of the Nabob of the Province, & send you into Cuddalore ; As this is what your People have so frequently protested against me for doing ; I can by no means consent besides was I dispos'd to comply with your request, how could I do it you would not have me go to War with an Ally of the King my Master & by that means force from him, what he seems determin'd to keep.

I think it is very extraordinary the demanding Protection of a Nation which has been so lately insulted by having its forces Seized & made Prisoners on the open Seas, and for myself in particular I'm sorry to say 'tis out of my Power to serve you, since it is Certain that several of your Officers for whose good Behaviour I undertook to answer to the Nabob, have forfeited the Parole the [*sic*] gave For the future therefore I can only reccommend You to apply to the Nabob for the Relief of your present distress & to Mr Saunders the Govr. of the Coast, for

whatever concerns the two Nations, as I act under his Orders & shall always obey them with pleasure, being well convinc'd they are Just for they do not infringe the Treaties Subsisting between England & France.

I cannot help observing the frequent Mention you make of the Name of his Majesty the French King, but I can never think so great so just a Monarch would suffer it to be prostituted by his Subjects, in committing Actions unworthy so respectable a Nation, If these have brought on You the Nabobs Resentment, who have you to thank but yourselves or rather who have you to thank but M^r^. Dupleix, think of the Injuries this Prince has receiv'd from Him, who cut off his Father & has carried his Resentment in the highest Degree to his Children & from an Unlimited Ambition has been the Sole Cause of the greatest Slaughters, Cruelties & Oppressions for many Years togather through this whole Province (not to mention elsewhere) that even were heard of or committed. I have the Honour to be very perfectly Gentlemen Your most Obedient hble Servant

STRINGER LAWRENCE.

Trivedy
15th Septr. 1752

No. 13.

To M^R^. LAWRENCE

Sir

We have receiv'd the Letter you did us the Honour to write us, the Surprize you express on the Subject of our Demand has more Reason to surprize us. We should think that nothing is more Just than for pour [*sic*] wounded Men to claim Protection of your Flag in the Name of their King of yours & of humanity; there appears nothing irregular in it. You Say Sir that our People lately protested against You, We are entirely ignorant of what they may have done if they have acted ill they are Personally in Fault, why are we punish'd for what we never committed. Arriv'd only a Month & a half in this Country we are not acquainted with what has pass'd; We are fully persuaded that if you was inclin'd to it the Nabob would let us go to Cuddalore, at least the Officers, & that could not be made any handle of by the Ally of your Master.

If your Forces have been Stopp'd at Sea, what have we to do with it; Is it We that have insulted the English? Our Consciences are clear of all Reproach on that head; It is the Guilty that should Suffer the Punishment, not the Innocent. You must perceive the Truth of what we have the Honour to tell You; for Gods Sake dont Stand out against your own Conscience, Cast your Eyes on our Misfortunes & on those that must overwhelm us if We are oblig'd to march. We return you thanks for the kind Mention you have been pleas'd to make of us to the Nabob & to M^r^. Saunders. When we made us [use ?] of the Name of the King our Master, We had no Thoughts of prostituting it, nor have we done any Actions unworthy of the Nation we belong to, having always profess'd ourselves Men of Honour & you would do us more Justice had we the Honour to be better acquainted with you.

Any Resentment the Nabob may have against us cannot be just since at the Time of the Cruelty's & Oppressions that Rent this Province, we were in France and the Mischiefs you say M^r^. Dupleix has done him are entirely unknown to us; besides this is a Detail into which private Officers cannot enter.

We must always appeal to the Summons we have had the Honour to make you & of which you will take what Notice you may think proper. If you pay no regard to it we can only groan to see that now for the First Time the English want Humanity & Generosity, Two Quality's that have been always united to them. We have the Honour to be very perfectly Sir Your most Obedient Humble Servants PASCAUD—DEMAZIERE—KAVAL—MONTBEL—DE LAFETA—SIONVILLE—POUCET—PAPILLANTE—M. ASTRUC CADET—LE CHEVALIER DE LA MARTINIERE—BOURVILLE—LE CHEVALIER DE MARTINÉ.

Trivedy
16th Septr. 1752

No. 14.

To M^R^. Pascaud

I receiv'd Sir at five o'Clock in the Evening your Letter of yesterday; They were not expeditious in bringing it me. I am vastly chagrin'd that the reasonable Proposals I made are not accepted; I leave the whole World to Judge, but the Right of Nations and the most common Customs are no longer in Date; who ever saw wounded Officers refus'd to go on their Parole of Honour, nay even those that are well; These are Innovations known only to India. Be assur'd Sir that if I could persuade myself the English at full peace with the French, could keep french Prisoners with them I would be the first not only to request, but even to implore them to be so kind to receive you. It is surprising that a Nation which stands so much on her Generosity and greatness of Soul, could persuade herself that she can take the Prisoners of another into her Charge; such an Idea could never have enter'd into me, and I have always without Hesitation retarnd those that have been sent me. Why is such a Distinction made with ours, I do not see it in the Treaties which Subsist, It is indeed unhappy that only We are to be persuaded that We cannot take charge of English Prisoners, to whomsoever they may belong and that the English should be convinc'd of the Contrary. It is still more unhappy that they will not rely on my word of Honour, Did I ever break it! Whatever I could say more to you on this Subject is needless; All I can do is to relieve you in your Sufferings whatever Place you may be in, and it is to this end I now send you Seven hundred Pagodas, which will answer your Occasions & those of all the rest of the Prisoners. If they will put you into the Fort of Trivady, as it was agreed, I again renew the Parole of Honour I gave on this Subject. If Compassion for the unfortunate has no Weight with our Ennemies it chagrins me vastly but I can assure you I will not follow their Example. I do not pretend to direct the march of the Ennemy's Army, It will go where they please, but not to be attack'd on the Territories of Trivedy is putting me in fetters which are not reasonable; Things should be equal on both Sides. However notwithstanding their Surprise that I did not give my Parole for the Territories, as long as the Army might lye on them; Mahomed Ally Cawn told d'Hostis that he would nevertheless put you in the Fort of Trivady; What made him change his mind, God knows. I have sent after my Dubash that talks French, that he may serve you on your Occasions, I hope they will give him leave to wait upon you. M^r^. Létang, a Surgeon, is just arriv'd, He will set out to morrow morning to relieve M^r^. Lasart who says he is sick. I fancy if you would apply to the English, they will see you furnish'd with Bread, I dont believe they would refuse you this Favour; If you can get leave I will send you Bisket, Herewith are two Bags at all Events. I was perfectly acquainted with your melancholy Situation and have done all in my Power to alleviate it by Securing a Place to our Enemy, This offer is refus'd after being accepted. I am sorry for it. I again repeat to you, that if the English will prove to me that they have Power to keep french Prisoners with them, or that I ever kept one here; I am ready to make the Request, you desire me. My Compliments to your Gentlemen and I am very sincerely Sir, your most Obedient humble Servt.

Pondicherry, Dupleix.
the 17th. Septem^r^. 1752.

The Name of the Dubash that is to
be sent you is Chomé.

No. 15.

To

M^R^. Pascaud

I have receiv'd your Letter Sir of the 28th by a Madrass Cooley, it has not been forwarded to me with extraordinary Dispatch, I deliver my Answer to the Bearer of your Letter and you will receive it through the same Channel that you

convey'd yours. M^r^. Laffeta arriv'd here the 4th Novem^r^ the first Thing I enquir'd of him was, whether he was upon his Parole of Honour at Arcot, and he answer'd that he was not, that it never been [*sic*] requir'd of him, and that a Guard of fifteen Seapoys in English pay attended at the foot of the Stairs of the House where he liv'd, that whenever he went to M^r^. Sanderson the Serjeant of the Seapoy Guard and two Seapoys went with him, and if he staid there any Time other Seapoys of M^r^. Sanderson's Guard accompany'd him back to his Room, that they acted in the same manner whenever Messrs. le Mintier and L'etang went to Govr. Sanderson. That indeed that Govr. was very kind to him beyond what he had met with any where Else, of which he retain'd a perfect Sense, That if he had been treated as Officers generally are, whose Paroles of Honour are usually taken he would have remain'd a Prisoner all his Life, but as he was closely guarded Day and Night, he thought he had a Right to take the Advantage to make his Escape, that however he cannot sufficiently extol the favours of M^r^. Sanderson, and that if an Opportunity should offer of Shewing his gratitude he will eagerly embrace it, but that he did not think M^r^. Sanderson's Kindnesses were such Tye as he might not break, or could prevent his seeking his Liberty, since his Parole of Honour was not engag'd and that he was Strictly guarded. As to M^r^. Letang, you know his being kept as a Prisoner was the most unjust thing in the World, who being at your request sent to dress and attend the Sick & Wounded was treated in the same manner as the other Prisoners, he was therefore in the right to watch every Opportunity of extricating him from so unjust a Slavery.

I dont think M^r^. L'affeta would have dar'd to impose on me if it should be otherwise and that he had engag'd his Parole of Honour to any one whatever, I'll send him back immediately as you desire but I cannot do it otherwise, by your Letter it seems as if there was no Parole of Honour in the Case, for you would not have fail'd to mention it, and you take no Notice of it, therefore the Affair being as this Officer relates it, he had a Right to make his Escape, and this is what an Enemy is always expos'd to who does not act with Officers in a proper manner. You tell me of M^r^. Mintiers being put in Irons and that while you were Writing to me they were going to do the same by you. If I was not well convinc'd of your Veracity I could not credit it, for I can hardly believe; much less will they in Europe, that M^r^. Sanderson who commands at Arcot, and who shew'd you so many favours has suffer'd the Majesty of our Monarch to be thus insulted, by permitting such an Indignity to be offer'd to Officers bearing his Commissions; I should not have been surpris'd if they had confin'd you more closely than before, but that you should be put in Irons and that the English who command in that place should suffer it, is what shocks all belief; had a Negro thought of such a thing, it would not have been Strange, but that an English commander consented to it, Posterity can never Credit. This Behaviour of one European Nation to another while they are at Peace is so much the more Surprising as it is to oblige a Man void of Authority and almost unknown, that this Barbarity is Supported, the Consequences of which will be the worse as it is entirely contrary to what the European Nations owe each other in foreign Countrys where they should mutually endeavour to gain Respect, and not set such Examples as may prove fatal to those who authorise them. Your Letter which I propose sending to Europe will cause other Reflections than I can make at present. I can only pity you and do all in my Power to soften the base treatment you meet with for no other Reason than because it has not been thought proper to use you like Officers. I have already told you that I could never look upon M^r^. Maskelyne as a Prisoner to our Nation, all that you say upon that Subject cannot alter my Sentiments. Whilst Chunda Saib liv'd he was his Prisoner, that Nabob being dead I dont know whose he is now, but I can assure you that he is not so to the French, and so far as it regards us I look upon to be as free as the Day he was born, If those with whom you are concern'd will regard you in the same Light they are at Liberty to do it and I should be rejoic'd, but I cannot consent to such an Exchange without formally acting against the Treaties Subsisting between great Brittain and France. You therefore must address yourself, Sir to those who can restore you to Liberty 'tis

not in my Power to do it after this manner. I wait for an Answer to this to determine how I shall act with respect to M^r^. L'affeta. if you and M^r^. Mintier assure me that he gave his Word of Honour to M^r^. Sanderson or any one else, I'll send him back directly with an Escort. You should have receiv'd some Bisket, those who carried it return'd without an Answer; If you are in want of any thing and that you have leave to send me Word, you shall be supply'd with it. My Wife thanks you for your remembrance. I am very Sincerely Sir Your most humble and most Obedient Servant

Pondicherry DUPLEIX.
26th. Novr. 1752.

LETTERS FROM FRENCH OFFICERS PRISONERS, TO THE PRESIDENT WITH LETTERS FOR MR. DUPLEIX, AND FROM MR. DUPLEIX TO THE SAID OFFICERS.

No. 1.

To MR. SAUNDERS

Sir

I have this Day the 6th October receiv'd the Letter you did me the Honour to write me and our Gentlemn dated the 22d September. I have got it enterpreted in the best manner I could by a Soldier, Having the Misfortune to be unacquainted with the English Language I beg you will excuse me if I should not exactly reply to every thing you do us the Honour to say; I can discern in it a great deal of Politeness on your Side, and I am commission'd on the part of our Gentlemen to return you their most humble Thanks for myself in Particular. I am full of Gratitude.

With regard to Mr. Lawrence you will permit me to tell you Sir that you Surprise us when you say he has wrote you of our unhappy Situation Since on all occasions when it depended on him only to oblige us, & have us treated like Officers, he shew'd himself our most cruel Enemy. He wanted to charge us with the Escape of an Officer, who shook of the Yoke two Days after the Departure of the Army from Trivedy, saying We had favour'd him (which was not the Case) The very Evening that he got away he sent us word, making use of the Nabobs Name that he had orders from this last, to tie us up, & Chawbuck us, & that he had given Directions to fire upon us if We made the least Difficulty about marching on the first Orders; that we rais'd Scruples under pretence that we had no Boys to our Pallanquins; that Prisoners were made to go afoot & not to be carried at their Ease. It is true our Boys left us several Times on Account of the Ill treatment they receiv'd from the Seapoys that escorted us; This often puzzel'd us just at setting out. Our Gentlemen were forc'd to March afoot several Days together, and I who was Sick & blooded on the Road came off no better; In short Mr. Lawrence us'd us so cruelly as to forbid the English Officers to come & see us, as well as for any one to supply us, for Money with Wine, or any other Liquors or Provisions of what Kind soever, saying we must be contented with what the Nabob furnish'd us. What I have the Honour to tell you is Fact. I am not capable of imposing on any one. He carried the Resentment he bears Mr. Dupleix to the greatest Length, & made us the innocent Victims. We know not, nor want to know, what Reasons he may have for this, How good [so ever] they may be, they will never bear a Comparison with the Treatment he shew'd us. We do too much Justice Sir to your Sentiments, to think that this ever came to your Knowledge, or that such a Conduct could flow from your Orders. We are moreover persuaded that you will not approve of it.

As to the Insult which you tell us Sir has been committed by Sea against your King & Nation; If that is the Case we cannot but be much chagrin'd at it, This is a Detail into which private Officers must not enter without the Authority of their Chief.

With regard to the Parole of Honour given to the Nabob by the other Officers, we know nothing of their having broke it; if they have behav'd in such a Manner, we cannot but blame them, but this is not the Original Sin. Since the Faults are

Personal, the Reproach should not influence us. You perceive Sir how much Reason there is in what we have the Honour to tell you.

The Nabob did not keep the Parole he gave Mr. Dupleix to leave us at Trivedy; Officers & Soldiers in general, upon a Promise made him by the latter never to attack that Place as long as we should be in it; He only left there the Wounded who could not possibly support a Removal; He order'd us to be conducted to this Place, three Officers with all the Soldiers. We are so well pleas'd with the Civilties & Kindness shew'd us by Mr. Sanderson, who commands here, that we implore you Sir to leave us here, till the Face of Affairs changes; We heartily wish to see an End of the Troubles, and a good Accomodation brought about, that in Emulation one with the other we may be Rivals in Acts of Generosity. What chagrins me is, that in this Point, the English Nation will always outshine ours.

As we have now the Honour to be under your Orders; I implore you Sir in the Name of our Gentlemen and my own, to shew us some Regard, We will endeavour to merit it, especially by the perfect Gratitude we shall bear you and the profound Respect which I have the Honour to be with the rest of our Gentlemen Sir Your most Obedient Humble Servant

Arcot Fort, PASCAUD. CAPTNE.
7th October 1752.

No. 2

To MR. LÉTANG

My Dear Friend

It is now a long time since you advis'd me of your return to Pondicherry, and I have waited without success to hear of your Arrival in that charming Town where notwithstanding all the Shocks we have receiv'd on the back of one another, Pleasures reign incessantly; There was lately a general Ball in Honour of the Duke of Burgundy's Birth Day, and afterwards several others made by private People. I congratulate you on your visit from the charming Dutchwomen, I should have been glad to partake of the Pleasures they afforded in your little Place.

Many of our Island Gentlemen are at last set out for the Grand Army, I could have wish'd to have been one of the Party but I was absent. Dumesnil commands the Company of Voluntiers, Didre' the Elder is Lieutenant & the younger Second Lieutenant, Detouril & Panon de S.t Giles are Ensigns. Adieu my dear Friend, I long to hear of you, and am very Sincerely Sir Your affect. Friend & Servant DE FREME MORAU

Gingee the 16.th
October 1752.

No. 3

To MADAME MAINVILLE

Madam,

I should not so long have neglected the Honour of enquiring after your News, Madame Cordier's & Madame Rivieres, as well as your Companions, if We had not been till now refus'd the Liberty of Writing even to our Friends. Since I had the pleasure of seeing you I have been extreemly ill twice, and undergone a deal of Chagrin; I am better thank God, at present. The Fever having left me; We are better treated now than we were while we follow'd the Army but that does not blunt our desire of regaining our Liberty; which is above every thing. For myself in particular I wish for it the more ardently as it would procure me the pleasure of assuring you in Person of the perfect Gratitude I shall bear you as long as I live for your Kindness, and of the Respectfull Attachment with which I have the Honour to be Madam Your most Obedient Hble Servant PASCAUD.

°I take the Liberty to assure Mad.me Cordier, Mad.me Riviere & the young Lady your Sister of my most profound Respects. Give me leave to assure Mr. Astruc, and Father Durosier of my Friendship. All our Friends have forgot us.

No. 4

To M^r^. Dupleix

Sir

It is twelve Days since M^r^. Sanderson, Commander at this Place, was so kind to Dispatch a Pattamar to Pondicherry to carry you our Letters. We have had no Account of him; This Messenger being gone by way of Corbeur, which makes me uneasy. To Day I ask'd the Commander leave to send another but he answer'd me that he had receiv'd Orders to transmit all our Letters to Madrass, no doubt to be there read by M^r^. Saunders; I understand this Order was given in Consequence of the Letter I had the Honour to write you by that Pattamar which was no doubt stopp'd on the Road by order of M^r^. Lawrence and our Letters not reach'd you; We are delighted that our Letters are perus'd at Madrass for as We write nothing Secret, we shall be sure of our Letters arriving safely. In that which I had the Honour to write you before I sent a Copy of a Letter Govr. Saunders did me the Honour to write me & our Gentlemen, to which I immediately answer'd; but have heard nothing from him since; perhaps he is displeas'd at the bitter Complaints I made to him of M^r^. Lawrence, but I could not help it; I still feell the Effects of the severe Vexation we underwent at the Army during our Detention; The Fever which quitted me on my arrival here has seiz'd me again & came on with a Fit of Seventy two Hours. This has weaken'd me so terribly added to the Grief of having no News from you, that if you was to see me now you would not know me and would think I had been ill for six Months. I have hardly Strength to write to you. To help my Recovery, I am vex'd not only by the Soldiers, to whom I have given a Rupee a peice since we came here, but still more by Messrs. La Feta & le Mintier whom I have never refus'd any Money; I lately gave these Gentlemen thirty Pagodas for their Table; the Provision that is allow'd them not being sufficient, I know that very well for I have experienc'd it but too much; I told these Gentlemen several Times that I would give them Money whenever they should ask me for it; I can do no more; This will not Satisfy M^r^. Delafeta who has no breeding, He made a Representation to me about the Money you sent me, made use of bad Terms & held several improper Discourses, even in presence of an English Officer. I have many Complaints to make you of his Conduct which I shall have the Honour to Speak of in Time & Place. He wanted me to keep a Table for them here; you must be sensible Sir how impossible that is; I would do it with all my Heart but I cannot. They wanted me to take an Account of their Expences, and appoint a Committee to give you in a State of them on our Return; To this neither I would not Consent, It proceeds from a Fear they are in that you will not let them keep the Money that is given them for their Expence of Provisions; Be it so or not I would not Concern myself, and told them I would not refuse them Money. M^r^. Delafeta is so offended at this that he has gone so far as to threaten me, making use of bad Terms such as that I took upon me too much in Affairs that did not belong to me, that I carried my Oeconomy to too great a Length, that this was not your Intention, that I wanted to make their Life uneasy, that he would make me give an Account of this Money, in short a thousand Expressions of the same Sort, endeavouring to make it believ'd that I found my Account in this; Without calling me a Knave he could have said nothing further, and he came to hold these mischievous Discourses at the Time when I was worst with the Fever; Judge Sir how entertaining this must be.

We took two of the Voluntiers to eat with us from the beginning of our imprisonment who continued it till now; One is a Gentleman, and the other of a very good Family which I am acquainted with. M^r^. Delafeta is so violent that he brought on an Affair which this last Voluntier behav'd disrespectfully to him: He threw Stones at him and took up a Plate to break his head, which oblig'd the Voluntier to lay hold of one in his Turn to defend himself getting up at the same Time & defying to touch him; This is what pass'd, luckily not under my Eyes but I have the Chagrin nevertheless; Judge Sir if this is Behaviour for an Officer; M^r^. Delafeta who thought he had got him into a Scrape, made a Develish

Bustle & brought his Complaint to me ; I told him he ought not to put himself in the Way of these Things and what would he have me do? He is piqued against me on this Account which I care little about. He plagues me so violently about the Money, that I have long wanted to be rid of it, Tell me Sir if it is agreeable to you ; I will give it over to him if you think proper, or do me the favour to send me your final Orders in what Manner to distribute it, Clear their Suspicion whether you will let them keep it or not.

In the Letter that went in the Packet, about which we are uneasy, I had the Honour to beg you would send us if possible two Chests of Red Wine or one at least ; and on my own Account I took the Liberty to request you would by your means procure me a dozen or two of small Bottles of Dra[ms] I shall be oblig'd to you very much Sir if you can do us that Favour. We are very unhappy to be at so small a Distance & yet receive no news from you. I know not why we are refus'd that Satisfaction ; I write by the Bearer to M^r^. Saunders & beg he will allow it us. I hope he will not deny us that pleasure ; In expectation of that of Receiving your answer to this Letter which I hope will be forwarded to us I have the Hon^r^. to be with a profound & Respectfull Attachment Sir Your most obedient Humble Servant PASCAUD.

Arcot,
October 1752.

Give me leave to assure M^rs^. Dupleix of my profound Respects, I am anxious about her Health as well as yours, and M^r^. K'jean's News, whom I assure of my Duty as well as M^r^. Dauteuil ; One of our Soldiers died at the Hospital to day ; It's eight Days since Thomé left me ; That is a Rascal & a Drunken Fellow who drank our Wine which we had bottled of and sold it to the Soldiers. He left me without saying a Word.

No. 5.

To M^r^. LE BON
DIRECTOR OF THE CHOULTRY
AT PONDICHERRY.

Sir

Remember a poor Prisoner who perhaps is forgot at Pondicherry ; I am however persuaded that in the Minds of my Friends I am not ; In this Respect I look upon you as one ; I beg you will continue me your Friendship & ask the same Favour of your Lady. I request you will take care of my Wine as you have been so kind to bring it to your House. If we had not been hitherto refus'd the Liberty of writing, I should not so long have delay'd to give you an Account of myself, but that was impossible till now. I have been sick twice since I saw you, of a Fever, and a Dysentery, but am now better, thank God ; I have had a deal of Chagrin since I left you.

I lately wrote to M^r^. Maupas who has orders to deliver my Effects to you in case he leaves Pondicherry, I have had no news from him, I know not where he is and am uneasy about his Health ; I wrote to him to send me two Feathers a black & a white one, I can't think why he has not sent me an answer. The Letter I wrote him went in the Packet to M^r^. Dupleix which he has receiv'd therefore M^r^. Maupas must certainly have got my Letter, He did not make use of the Return of the People Mr Dupleix sent me to write me an answer ; This was a peice of Negligence on his Part. Tell him to enquire of M^r^. Dupleix, when he dispatches any People to us, and send me two pair of Shoes, he knows my measure, also the two Feathers I wrote him for. Otherwise I beg you will yourself procure me a couple of the handsomest you can find & send them to me by Express ; I will pay you Their Cost on my Return ; if you comply with this you will do me a Favour, the Feathers being for a present. Send me by the same Opportunity twelve little Bottles of Red Drams & twelve of white, you will do me a great Pleasure I long to see you to take a Glass with you & embrace

you, as well as your Lady. In hopes of this Pleasure which I most ardently wish for I have the Honour to be with sincere Consideration, Sir, Your most obed[t]. hble Serv[t]. Pascaud.

Arcot Fort,
23[d] October 1752

My most humble Respects to Madame Le Bon at M[rs]. Cordier's and to all the Ladies. My Compliments to all the Gentlemen of my Acquaintance at Pondicherry.

No. 6.

To M[R]. Pascaud

I have receiv'd Sir your Letter of the 23[d]. acknowledging the Receipt of the Wine I sent you, and confirming the Accounts of M[r]. Sanderson's good Treatment of you. I shall be very glad of an Opportunity of shewing him my Sense of it, of which I beg you will assure him.

As I never look'd upon Mess[rs]. Maskelyne & Demare as my Prisoners and the Thing cannot be as long as Peace subsists between our respective Sovereigns ; I never could consent to their Exchange against any of our Officers that are Prisoners, without an open Affront to this Treaty ; M[r]. Dauteuil, being inform'd by M[r]. Lawrence, when he was carried before him at Trichinopoly, that he might address himself to M[r]. Saunders to be exchang'd with this same M[r]. Maskelyne, advis'd M[r]. Saunders, on his Arrival here, what M[r]. Lawrence told him. That Governour answer'd him that he would agree to the Exchange If I consented, M[r]. Dauteuil shew'd me this Answer, mine was very plain, that I could by no means interfere in this Exchange, because M[r]. Maskelyne was not Prisoner to the Nation but to Chunda Saib ; that I would be looking upon him in this Light, was I to take part in the Exchange and Consequently I should act directly contrary to the Treaties subsisting which forbid us to commit Acts of Hostility against the Subjects of the King of great Brittain. M[r]. Dauteuil communicated my ans[r]. to M[r]. Saunders, who sent no reply, indeed he could not make any. The Affair stopp'd here and I assure you I never troubled my Head to enquire whether Mess[rs]. Maskelyne or Demare serv'd or not; You must know I always thought that Chundasaib's Death gave Liberty to his Prisoners as well as ours. I am sorry I cannot comply with your wish in that Respect, Tis a Trap that has been laid for me several Times before and which I shall avoid as much as Possible, because in so doing I conform exactly to the Treaties subsisting between our Sovereigns. The good Treatment M[r]. Sanderson shews you may give you Patience, and I will take care to supply your Wants. I thank you heartily for your kind Sentiments and shall be vastly pleas'd with an Opportunity of giving you Proofs of the Esteem I bear you.

I send 200 Pound of Bisket for you and your Gentlemen I dont know whether your Friends have answerd your Letters or deliver'd to Chamu the Letters that came for them.

Relieve our Prisoners as much as possible and supply them with every thing they may want. My Wife thanks you for your Remembrance of her, she bears a great Part in your Situation & that of the rest of the Gentlemen, to whom also she returns her Thanks. K'jean begins to give better hopes, but to all Appearance He will droop the rest of his life. He thanks you for your Remembrance of him and so does M[r]. Dauteuil. The Centaur & Bristol are sail'd for Europe with very considerable Cargoes. Duce is Commodre. I am very sincerely, Sir, Your most obedient Humble Servant Dupleix.

Pondicherry,
27th. October 1752.

No. 7.

To M^R^. Dupleix.

Sir

I have the most bitter Complaints to make you about the Behaviour of M^r^. Lafeta Second Lieutenant; I have before in the Letter I address'd to you by way of Madrass told you of his Scandalous Behaviour with regard to me, He has now committed an Action the most unworthy of a Gentleman, and the Character of an Officer, in affronting M^r^. Sanderson who has hitherto shew'd us all the regard & Kindness of a true Father for his Children. I have already had the Honour to inform you of all he did for us, He let our Gentlemen want for nothing, sent them a part of every thing he had himself, in a word procur'd them all the Conveniencies that can be allow'd to Officers that are Prisoners; As a Reward for such Benefits M^r^. Lafeta with M^r^. Letang, the Surgeon disguisd themselves like Cooleys the Night betwen the 26th. & 27th. & deserted.

Judge Sir if that is an Act worthy of an Officer who ought to be fill'd with Sentiments of Honour; indeed there never was any in his Conduct He should have been full of the warmest Gratitude for M^r^. Sanderson, & have staid here all his Life rather than done such an Action as this; For this Reason M^r^. Sanderson will no longer trouble himself about us; He has a great deal of Reason for he gets nothing but Chagrin by it. I am now in the House with these Gentlemen; The Nabob's Brother, who has taken this Escape into Consideration is very much incens'd against us, altho' we are quite innocent; He has put M^r^. Le Mintier into Irons as well as Messrs. Buord & Mussy Voluntiers that are with us; I should have been serv'd the same, had not M^r^. Sanderson as well as the other Officers that are with him interceedeed [*sic*] with the Nabob for me; You see Sir how we are likely to suffer for this base Action; This has so chagrin'd me that the Fever has return'd upon me.

The Nabob's Brother talk'd to us about it & said he would keep us in this Condition if you do not send this Officer back; I think it would be but Justice to do it, He will only be put in Irons as We are till an Accomodation is made; and We shall have more Liberty; It is not Just that We should be the Victims of his Baseness; It would be sacrificing us for the Faults. We have already been reproach'd with the Officers that were taken at Trichinopoly having serv'd against their Parole of Honour, and it is only on that Account that We are kept. All these Proceedings must entirely ruin and destroy the Reputation of the French Officers in India. This will on all Occasions injure good Officers, who will be suspected to be base & without Principles of Honour; I refer this to your Judgm^t^.; for these Reasons I implore you to get my Release at any Rate & to ask M^r^. Saunders to exchange me with M^r^. Maskelyne. You will preserve my Health & Life by delivering me from the Situation I am in; Since I was made Prisoner I have undergone a deal of Chagrin; I am more affected by it than others, & shall undoubtedly sink under it if it lasts long; I do too much Justice Sir to your Notions and the Goodness I know you are fill'd with for Officers that do their Duty, not to be persuaded that you will try all Methods to deliver us from our Situation, which is likely to become more grievous every Day; We were so well treated in every respect that the Nobob had order'd Presents of Cloth to be made us just at the Time that the base Action of this Lieutenant was committed; That will prevent our having it; I wish that was all the Mischief.

We have no Bread and Bisket is not to be got here.

I hope Sir our Situation will move you & that you will soon honour me with good News which I wait impatiently for.

I have the Honour to be with the most profound Respect Sir Your most Obedient Humble Servant Pascaud.

Arcot Fort,
28th October 1752.

Mr. Le Mintier & I take the Liberty to assure Mrs. Dupleix of our profound Respects.

I am just put in Irons and this Wretch of an Officer has occasion'd all the Prisoners new and old to be put in Irons without Exception; You see Sir how much misery this base Action is likely to bring on a parcel of poor Soldiers who have been eight Months in Prison, the greatest part of whom are sick & this is sad Consolation for them. I beg Sir that you will take Pity on them as well as us & send back Mr. Lafeta as soon as he arrives at Pondicherry, there is no other way of delivering Sixty Eight Soldiers & Officers, who are all innocent & punish'd severely for the Faults of a wretched Fellow. I am as before.

No. 8.

To the Honble Thos. Saunders Esqr.
President & Governour of Fort St. George.

Sir

I have the Honour to beg you will be so kind not to refuse us the Satisfaction of receiving News of Mr. Dupleix and our Friends at Pondicherry as well as the Succours we may be supplied with from that Place for our Provision.

The Commanding Officer here gave us a Pattamar to carry our Letters to Pondicherry to request the Supplies we wanted, It is fifteen Days since this Messenger set out and We have no Account of him, it is therefore likely he has been Stopp'd at Mahomed Ally Cawn's Army Mr. Sanderson has told me he has now Orders to send our Letters by way of Madrass; I have wrote one to Mr. Dupleix which I beg Sir you will forward to him, It is under a flying Seal that you may peruse it if you think proper I had the Honour to reply to your Letter but have not had that of hearing any thing from you about my answer. I repeat my Request of the Honour of your Protection and beg you will shew us some Kindness as We have the Honour to be under your Orders, I have that of calling Myself with profound Respect Sir Your most Obedient Humble Servant Pascaud French Captn. Prisoner.

Arcot,
20th. October 1752.

No. 9.

To the Honble Thos. Saunders Esqr.
President & Governour of Fort St. George.

Sir

Mr. Dupleix sent me to Trivedy to relieve the Surgeon Major who had desir'd it, being sick. Mr. Lawrence told him that he could not let him go as he was a Prisoner.

I was stopp'd as well as him, and conducted to Arcot with the Officers here Prisoners. I beg Sir you will please to consider that I am not in that Number, and there being no Occasion for me here. Do me the Favour to grant me a Passport that I may go to Pondicherry.

I have the Honour to be with the most profound Respect Sir Your most Obedient Humble Servant L'Etang.

Arcot,
23d. October 1752.

No. 10.

To

Thos. Saunders Esqr. President
& Governour of Fort St. George.

Sir

Give me leave to acquaint you with my Concern at the Scandalous Action of which Mr. Sanderson is going to inform you regarding a Second Lieutenant that was here Prisoner with us; the Night between the 27th. and 28th he disguis'd himself like a Cooley with Mr. Letang, the Surgeon we brought with us, The last

was not a Prisoner; They deserted together. This is the more inexcusable as they wanted for nothing here, where they were well treated, as well as I, M^r^. Sanderson having shewd all the Kindness that can be, to Officers that are Prisoners. The Fever which had left me for some Days seiz'd me again upon the Chagrin this gave me, more on Account of M^r^. Sanderson, who was very uneasy about it, than our own; You have no Reason Sir to be angry with him, it should be rather with the Guard of Seapoys who are in Fault. I beg you will also believe that I have no Concern in it. My Sentiments are above such behaviour; I have wrote to M^r^. Dupleix to complain of it; M^r^. Sanderson having given me to understand that he would send my Letters to Madrass and you would have the Goodness to forward them; I beg Sir that you will peruse the inclos'd directed to M^r^. Dupleix, which is under Cover with a flying Seal.

M^r^. Sanderson refusing with a great deal of Reason to trouble himself about us after so base an Action of this Lieutenants, is going to abandon us to the Discretion of the Moors. The Nabob's Brother who has already taken the affair into Consideration, has put another Lieutenant here into Irons with two Voluntiers that eat with us. I should have been serv'd the same if M^r^. Sanderson & M^r^. Spears had not beg'd it as a Favour that I might be excepted; We are however innocent of the Crime for which we are made to do Pennance I swear to you that if this Officers Design had come to my Knowledge I would have been the first to prevent it; because the whole Blame falls upon us like the Crime which is imputed to the Officers that were made Prisoners at Trichinopoly & who are said to have march'd against their Parole of Honour. I am so enrag'd against the Notions of some of the Officers that serve in India, that if I could get my Liberty & you would grant me the Favour I am going to Ask of you, I would quit the Service immediately and no longer communicate with such as are unworthy of the Character, by whose means the Principles of such as are good are suspected I have heard say Sir that one of your Captains call'd M^r^. Maskelyne was made Prisoner to Chunda Saib by the French, & sent to Madrass on his Parole of Honour, His Exchange might be made against me, if you think proper; It depends only on you Sir, I beg it as a Favour, I shall be indebted to you for my Health & Life; for these two Months since I have been a Prisoner there is no kind of Chagrin but I have undergone. I could not survive them if they were to croud on so fast and last any time longer. In the Name of God & that Generosity which the English have always been endow'd with, honour me with your Protection in granting the Favour I ask of you, It depends only on you Sir to regive Happiness to an unfortunate Officer, who implores your Goodness and who will as long as he lives, if you grant his Request, bear you the deepest Gratitude. I beg Sir you will also have some Kindness for M^r^. Le Mintier a very worthy Officer who is put in Irons; He will not be wanting in Gratitude, as well as the two Voluntiers who are in the same Case. I cannot Sir address myself to a better Protector than You, I am persuaded that you will be mov'd with our Situation; & it is only you that can represent it, & do us service with the Nabob, I therefore beg of you once more Sir not to refuse me the Protection I ask on this Subject assuring you that I will never make myself unworthy it [*sic*]; Particularly in the most profound Respect with which I have the Honour to be Sir Your most Obed.^t^ &c PASCAUD.

Arcot Fort,

28th October 1752.

I flatter'd myself I should not be put in Irons but I am this Minute serv'd like the Rest.

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